The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THINKS IT'S AN INSULT.

S. W. Allerton Frees His Mind in a Forcible Manner.

SOUTH SIDE CABLE AFFAIRS.

A Reply to the Leiter-Field-Phelps-Wheeler Circular.

WHY THAT SECRET MEETING?

Mr. Holmes Has Withdrawn from the Objectionable Outside Enterprises.

LEITER IN TURN ANSWERS THE "FARMER."

"I have nothing to add to the controversy now going on in regard to retaining Mr. C. B. Holmes as President of the Chicago City railway company beyond what is stated in the letter which I have written in reply to that circular prepared by the stockholders who met in Mr. Leiter's room at the Grand Pacific Hotel last Thursday. My views are contained therein and I have nothing to say by way of an interview."

Mr. S. W. Allerton, Vice-President of the Chicago City railway and one of the members of the Board of Directors, made the above statement to a TRIBUNE reporter last night. The letter to which he referred is herewith given:

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—To the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company: I have read the call of Marshall Field, E. M. Phelps, Lambert Tree, George H. Wheeler, Lazarus Silverman, and L. Z. Leiter. These gentlemen claim that public interest, as well as the interest of the stockholders, demand the best talents and the exclusive time and energy of any man occupying the position of the chief executive officer.

In this I fully agree with them, and to illustrate this fact I would say that at the last annual meeting, when the voting for officers had commenced, I demanded of C. B. Holmes that he state to the stockholders that he would resign from all positions outside of the City railway's affairs and give his exclusive time to our road. He rose to his feet and said that he would do so as soon as he possibly could. In justice to Mr. Holmes I would say that he has resigned from several positions and if he still retains some others it is doubtless because it was beyond his power to relinquish them. Now, my views and the views of the gentlemen who have issued this call being the same on the question of the public's interest and the stockholders' interest, I am at a loss to understand why these gentlemen should call a secret meeting leaving out the present directory—men who have devoted a great deal of time (for nothing) to the road, working to accomplish what would be for the best interest of the public, the patrons of the road, as well as of the stockholders. Can it be possible that these gentlemen have lost confidence in the honesty, integrity, and public-spiritedness of such men as D. K. Pearsons, S. B. Cobb, C. L. Hutchinson, and D. G. Hamilton?

For myself, I consider this secret meeting a direct insult to me, who have devoted over twenty years of my time (without any compensation from the corporation) to promote the best interests of the Chicago City railway. It may not be out of place right here, in order to illustrate what I think I have done for the Chicago City railway, to recite a little of the history of that road.

In 1880, realizing the importance of providing better transportation facilities for the people of Chicago, I studied the cable system, and suggested the adoption of the same. I consulted with B. P. Hutchinson, then a large stockholder, and said to him that our lines were long and that it was necessary to provide more rapid transportation. That although the investment did not promise then more than 6 per cent, still, as we were all interested in the growth and prosperity of the city, I thought we ought to put in the cable. He replied that he would instruct his son, Charles L. Hutchinson, to vote for the same. When the board met Mr. Hutchinson and I were the only ones who voted for it, although no one voted against it. So much for the beginning of the road. Its subsequent growth, development, and regard for the public's interest speak for themselves.

During the period of progressiveness some of these highly public-spirited gentlemen, who hold secret meetings for the purpose of criticism, have objected to our building so much cable and giving so much accommodation to the public. As regards the condition of our road today, which condition is criticised, can any of these gentlemen, or any one else, cite another road in the world which is in as fine condition as a corporation, and yet gives the public as good accommodation in the way of bright, clean, well-heated cars, good service, and carries a man as far for 5 cents?

Now, I cannot understand these secret meetings unless it be that these gentlemen are loaded with the watered stock of the North and West Side roads and seek to depress the stock of the City railway so that it can be bought cheap, and so add a little gruel to the vast fountain of water. The twelve miles of North Side cable cost $4,000,000. The thirty-seven miles of the South Side cost $2,800,000. A significant fact bearing upon this idea that the stock of the City railway may be about to be depressed for the benefit of holders of West Side stock is that just now the West Side road is endeavoring to cross the City railway's tracks, to the detriment of the public interest, the West Side road taking this action, although a contract exists between the two roads not to interfere with each other. I ask no man to give me his proxy, but advise every stockholder to come to the annual meeting and act on his own judgment when in possession of the facts. Very respectfully,

S. W. ALLERTON.

Leiter Replies to Allerton.

"Mr. Allerton makes several statements that are not warranted by the facts," said L. Z. Leiter last night after having read the letter. "He says that D. K. Pearsons was ignored. Now the truth is Mr. Pearsons signed the call for the meeting which promulgated the circular. I think some friend of Mr. Allerton might better have advised him not to have written that letter. The statement that we are trying to depress the stock of the Chicago City railway so that it can be bought at reduced figures is an absurdity on its face. I think the strongest argument that I can bring to bear on that point is the fact that Mr. Allerton and Mr. Hutchinson have been selling stock and I have been buying all I could. Under these circumstances who would appear, to a sensible man, as having the welfare of the company most at heart? Now, I am the largest stockholder of the Chicago City railway company and it is natural that I should be solicitous for its best interests. It is a matter that is well known to the public that the road has been running down for the last two years. As a stockholder I have gone to Mr. Holmes and requested that he give his whole attention to the property. He has simply listened to me and paid no attention to my request. Not holding an official position I had no means to enforce this request. The attention of the directors has also been called to the matter, but nothing was done. They knew that Mr. Holmes was engaging in other schemes to the neglect of his duty as President of the Chicago City railway company, but no steps were taken to remedy the evils. They had the power to effect a change, but for three years have neglected to do so.

He Objects to One-Man Power.

"Affairs have gone to such a pass for some years that Mr. Holmes has made out the ticket that has been voted upon at the annual election. Although, as I have already said, I am the largest individual stockholder I have known nothing about the complexion of the tickets until the very hour of election. In no instance have I, nor do I believe has any other stockholder, been consulted on the matter. And now because some of the heaviest stockholders of the company insist upon looking after their own business interests these men object.

"I have only two objects in view: One is to protect this valuable property and the other is to serve the public to the best possible advantage. I have done more than any other stockholder to secure the extension of the lines and to make a uniform 5-cent fare. The reason Messrs. Allerton, Cobb, Hutchinson, and Hamilton were not invited to attend the conference was because they were engaged with Mr. Holmes in his outside schemes. It is simply a case of business-men protecting their own interests. The proxies will tell whether a new Board of Directors will be elected or not."

They Call It "One-Sided."

This circular would seem to indicate that the little row that is on between the stockholders of the Chicago City railway company is growing in interest, and it is quite probable that the proposition of some of the heavy holders of this valuable stock to depose C. B. Holmes from the Presidency of the corporation will meet with bitter opposition. It appears, according to the views of certain directors of the road, that the meeting of stockholders which authorized the issuance of the circular published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was a one-sided affair.

The present Board of Directors is composed of S. W. Allerton, who expresses his opinions in the communication; S. B. Cobb, C. L. Hutchinson, D. G. Hamilton, D. K. Pearsons, C. B. Holmes, and E. M. Phelps. Mr. Hutchinson did not attend the meeting, but says he was invited. Mr. Allerton was not invited, and he says Mr. Cobb also failed to receive a card. Mr. Hamilton was not bidden to the conference although with his own stock and that of John R. Hoxie of Texas and others he individually stands for a large holding. C. L. Hutchinson, representing himself and B. P. Hutchinson, votes about 2,000 shares. Mr. Cobb can go him 1,000 shares better, and the holdings of Mr. Allerton and his friends are not far below 3,000 shares. Of course Mr. Holmes was not invited. He is still silent on the subject, but one of his friends is authority for the statement that if Mr. Leiter and the other gentlemen who wish to see Mr. Holmes removed had consulted him there would have been no necessity for the meeting nor for the printing of circulars.

Holmes Not Busy Outside.

"The only excuse offered for desiring the retirement of Mr. Holmes from the Presidency," said this gentleman, who is largely interested in City railway stock, "is that he has too many irons in the fire. The fact is that Mr. Holmes is giving his individual attention to the affairs of the lines he has managed so successfully, and he is drawing no salary except from that company, which pays him $15,000. When the bonds of the alley 'L' road were put on the market the City railway company purchased half a million dollars' worth of them as an investment. The company to guard its investment instructed and appointed Mr. Holmes to look after the manner of the disposal of the money paid for the bonds, and for this he received a compensation of $12,000. He was in no way interested as a stockholder or manager of the 'L' company. He performed his duties and finished up the work some time ago. Although interested with others of the company in the purchase of the Broadway, Citizens', Fair Ground, Northern Central, and Union lines in St. Louis he has taken no part in the management. D. G. Hamilton, one of the directors of the City railway company, is the President of the system in St. Louis, which is realizing all the hopes of the investors.

"The investment in Los Angeles did not pan out so well and there has been considerable feeling against Mr. Holmes by some of the investors, and that feeling has much to do with the present movement against him. He has had absolutely nothing to do with the management of the California property since last May, and as I said at the beginning he is and has been giving his undivided attention to the South Side system."

Hamilton Is Not Scared.

D. G. Hamilton, President of the St. Louis lines, and one of the directors who failed to receive an invitation, was in the city yesterday. He said:

"I was not in the city when the meeting was held, and I can't say whether I would have received an invitation if I had been. I understand that several of the other directors were left out in the cold. If the gentlemen who attended the meeting have a majority of the stock why do they find it necessary to send out a circular asking for proxies? I first heard of this dissatisfaction a month ago, but paid little attention to it. The property is a good one, no matter who is President, and I am not afraid of my interests."

Holmes' Directors Thinking Hard.

The other directors who failed to secure invitations to the stockholders' discussion did not care to talk, but it is evident they are not amused over the slight. There are no emoluments connected with a directorship—nothing, indeed, they all say, except a sacrifice of much time and lots of hard charity work for the benefit of the company. The present incumbents say they are not sighing for the honors of reëlection, but they admit that they are all pondering this question, just the same: "Do Mr. Leiter and his followers intend to oust all of us when they oust Mr. Holmes?"

No one in the long list of stockholders has yet been found who pretended to know what the intentions of the anti-Holmes stockholders are toward filling the Presidency.

E. M. Phelps has been named and so has C. L. Hutchinson. Each of these gentlemen positively declares that he would not accept the office under any circumstances. One prominent stockholder, who is in a position to know something of the intentions of the anti-Holmes men, said that Mr. Leiter for two years had been dissatisfied with the "one-man power" vested in Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Leiter Entitled to a Voice.

"What would become of the road," continued this stockholder, who is a director and on the fence, "should Mr. Holmes be suddenly removed or become incapacitated? That question has occurred to others besides Mr. Leiter. It is almost safe to say that Mr. Leiter holds one-eleventh of the entire stock of the company and he is certainly entitled to a voice in the management of the company's affairs. He wants a heavy holder of stock chosen as President, and I really believe favors Mr. Holmes' retention as Superintendent."

"At a reduced salary?"

"No. Mr. Holmes is worth every cent of the $15,000 he receives."

"Who is Mr. Leiter's choice for the Presidency?"

"I cannot say. Perhaps he aspires to the honor himself."

Increasing the Capital Stock.

The capitalization of the Chicago City railway company, which is now $5,000,000, will be increased to $6,000,000 Dec. 31, making a total of 60,000 shares, all of which will be voted at the annual election Jan. 15.

The remarks made by Mr. Allerton in his communication anent the North and West Side street railway systems incidentally bring Charles T. Yerkes into the imbroglio. A TRIBUNE reporter in the course of a conversation with Director D. G. Hamilton asked the question: "Is Mr. Yerkes going to figure in this matter?"

"Great goodness!" said Mr. Hamilton, "is there a rumor of that kind around?" He was assured that the reporter was only seeking information.

"I never heard of it, but if there is anything in such a story—well, then I would kick."

Twelve Prisoners Escape from Jail.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 21.—Twelve prisoners escaped from the county jail this afternoon by overpowering the jailer and taking his keys.

THOUSANDS AT A FIRE.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL CAR-SHOPS.

The Blaze Occurs Early in the Evening and an Immense Crowd Gathers—The Loss About $60,000; Fully Covered by Insurance—Three Alarms Given—The Heat Is Intense and the Firemen Receive a Roasting—Several of Them Overcome.

Fifteen thousand persons witnessed the destruction by fire last night of the two largest buildings connected with the Illinois Central repair shops, located between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets and South Park avenue and the company's tracks. It was an intensely hot blaze, and as the spectators viewed the lively flames and listened to the music of the crackling timbers, and saw the freshly-varnished cars in the shops collapse before the flames, they experienced no discomfort from the raw, chilly breezes from the lake.

Time and time again the firemen were driven back and a number were overcome by the heat. Lieut. McNamara of truck No. 4 was so affected that he was assisted away by the police, only to return again shortly into the hottest of the fight.

As Engine Company No. 29 was going to Engine House No. 2, changing quarters, during the progress of the fire it collided with a street-car at Thirty-first street and Emerald avenue. The car was thrown from the track and badly wrecked. Jennie Ward, 18 years old, was dangerously injured. She was taken to the house of friends at No. 3044 Poplar avenue.

Loss and Insurance.

The loss to the railroad company is about $60,000, but there is ample insurance placed in different companies on the buildings, while the coaches undergoing repairs are protected by a blanket policy.

The Illinois Central company has about eight acres of ground covered by its repair and car-building shops, embracing territory on both sides of its tracks. On the west are a dozen buildings, the majority frail and weatherbeaten structures. Fronting South Park avenue, in the rear of the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, is the shop office building. A few feet back of it there stood at 8:30 o'clock last night a low frame structure 200 feet long and 75 feet in width.

This was used as a finishing shop. At the south end of the structure was the varnish and paint room, filled with barrels of combustible materials, greasy rags, and other litter tempting to the fiery element. Two night watchmen were on duty, but in spite of their vigilance a blaze started in this room and first attracted their attention by burting through the roof.

Three Alarms Given.

A still alarm was given to the engine company next to the police station, but the flames danced merrily along, not heeding the single stream that was soon playing on them.

The firemen were reinforced by eight other machines, and later by five more, but the fourteen engines were unable to throw enough water to stay the progress of the fire, which in fifteen minutes' time had enveloped the entire structure.

Then it skipped across a narrow passage to the carpenter or setting-up shop, a building of the same style and construction as the finishing shop. Half an hour later both buildings were completely destroyed, hardly a timber being left in an upright position. The firemen fought nobly, and the Sunday-outers, who were kept at a respectful distance more by the heat than by the policemen, wondered how the firemen escaped broiling.

The brass house, a small frame shanty between the finishing shop and the office, was next to succumb, and it threatened to fire the office, storage sheds, and stables, all fronting immediately on South Park avenue. But these buildings were well protected by generous baptism from many lines of hose. The wind drove the flames eastward into great piles of hard lumber.

Checking Its Spread.

A man employed in the Seipp brewery, south of the Illinois Central property, was the first to discover the danger in that direction, and he saw that if the flames secured a start in the lumber the big brewery buildings would not be safe. He mounted a high malt-house and with a garden hose sprinkled the lumber-piles. The firemen went to his aid and soon averted the flames, after a pile or two of lumber had been reduced to ashes.

Lieut. Sullivan of engine company No. 25 was caught under a pile of falling lumber and was dragged out badly bruised and suffering from a sprained ankle.

The buildings destroyed were erected in 1852, and every timber in them was thoroughly seasoned. They were unsightly affairs and have long threatened a dangerous fire in the neighborhood. The loss on them, including material and tools at a liberal estimate, is $12,000. In the finishing shop was one combination-coach, baggage and mail, just built, and eight old coaches which were being redecorated. In the other shop were seven other coaches. These were all destroyed save the trucks and wheels which can be used again.

Superintendent Snow, who was in charge of the shops, said the loss on the coaches would average about $3,000 each, bringing the total loss up to $60,000. A construction car and several freight cars standing on side tracks were scorched, but the damage is slight.

Of 800 men employed in the shops not over 150 will suffer from lack of employment on account of the fire. An official of the company said last night that there would be no delay in replacing the destroyed buildings with substantial structures, as a more advantageous site for the shops would be hard to find.

The flames illumined the entire South Side, and on the avenues for many blocks the other lights paled before their brilliancy. People from Lake, Hyde Park, and all sections of the city were attracted to the scene, with the idea that the great breweries skirting the lake shore were doomed to destruction. Cars on Cottage Grove avenue were blocked for several miles in each direction.

MASQUERADED IN MASCULINE ATTIRE.

A Supposed Male Patient in a Memphis Hospital Proves to Be a Girl.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Dr. A. G. Hughey, the city physician, was surprised last evening to learn that Charley Smith, a fair-haired, blue-eyed youth of 18 in the city hospital, was masculine only in name. His patient is Kate Frank from Owensburg, Ky. She is an orphan and started out to make her living and adopted male attire as a protection from the insults of men. She has tramped from Kentucky here and has not once been suspected of masquerading until after she had been in the hospital for some weeks and was convalescent. She was allowed to assist the cook and her deft manner excited the cook's suspicion, and on being accused she confessed to being a girl.

WENT TO MEET HER LOVER.

Perilous Journey of a Pittsburg Girl in a Fit of Somnambulism.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 21.—At 2 o'clock this morning a police officer saw a young girl dressed in her night clothes and barefooted in the freezing air standing at the corner of Fitteenth and Carson streets. She turned out to be Louise Liebenderfer, aged 19, who was sleep-walking. The girl had walked down the Knoxville incline on the icy ties—a sheer 1,000 feet of almost perpendicular height. The girl acknowledged she was in love with a young man and was going to him. Her mother declares she swam the Kanawha River in Virginia three times one winter night while asleep. Miss Louise is in bed suffering from exposure, but was not seriously injured.

A "2-11" TURNED IN FROM "THE FAIR."

Prompt Work Extinguishes a Threatening Blaze—Loss About $5,000.

Fire broke out in the big State street dry goods store known as "The Fair" shortly before 2:30 o'clock this morning. The blaze started on the third floor about midway between State and Dearborn streets, and after doing but little damage was put out after a second alarm was turned in. The blaze broke out in the general offices of the concern amongst some papers near the window. The flames leaped through the windows and lit up the street so that those who saw it thought the fire was a big one and had gained considerable headway. A Pinkerton watchman turned in an alarm. The apparent big blaze prompted the firemen to turn in a second alarm, but before the extra engines arrived the fire was out.

The clothing, cloak, and millinery departments, adjoining the office, suffered considerable damage. Some little damage was sustained by the crockery department on the two floors below. The greatest damage, however, will be the slight interruption to holiday trade.

BERTHOLD INDIANS JOIN THE DANCERS.

Agent Murphy Asks for Military Protection for the Settlers.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—John S. Murphy, Indian agent at Fort Berthold, has asked for protection of troops, as the Berthold Indians, coaxed by the renegades from Standing Rock, have become affected with the Messiah craze and are into the ghost-dance to stay. These Indians have hitherto been the most peaceful in the Northwest. They are composed of remnants of the Gros Ventres, Arickarees, and Mandans. It is understood they are to order the whites to leave the reservations. The Indians say they want the land for themselves and when in possession again will hold it against all comers.

On the Little Missouri is located a band of Mandans under the leadership of the famous Crow Flies High, which has never yielded obedience to the Government. They hold aloof from all intercourse with whites and will not draw subsistence from Uncle Sam. These are creating more apprehension among settlers than the Indians on the Berthold reservation.

PINE RIDGE, S.D., via Rushville, Neb., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The friendlies were gone only half a day on their mission to the hostiles, and returned giving up their contract. Slow Bull came in and told Gen. Brooke that the hostiles would come in if granted full forgiveness and plenty of Christmas presents. It was the same old story. Col. Stanton reported to Rapid City today that he had chased a lot of Indians from the Bad Lands to the White River. They are probably the Standing Rock fugitives.

DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Couriers and guides have come in from the Cannon Ball, where Capt. Fountain and reinforcements had concentrated, near New England City. Fountain has moved forward to Grand River. It is known that Sitting Bull's camp of 100 guns and wagons is rapidly making for the Bad Lands. White Hawk's band of seventy-five Indians has moved from the Little Mipousi and is reported to be heading east and will probably cross the Northern Pacific at Hebron or Glen Ullen. The country in which the troops are closing in from the south and west is vacant as regards Indians. It looks as though the redskins have been forewarned of the proposed corral by troops.

REGINA, N. W. T., Dec. 21.—A detachment of thirty Canadian mounted police left town this afternoon for Chief Piapolis' reserve in response to intelligence that a number of runners from across the border had arrived there. Another detachment of thirty police left for the same place tonight.

MAYOR CREGIER'S NATURAL GAS VETO.

It Will Be a Mild-Mannered Document—Other Municipal News.

Mayor Cregier's veto of the natural gas ordinance which will be presented this evening will be a rather mild-mannered document. It will suggest some amendments against consolidation of companies and a new clause which will enable the city to purchase the plant at the end of twenty-five years at an appraised valuation.

If the amendments suggested are radical they will not be adopted and it is intimated that even if adopted they would not be accepted. The promoters will not take the risk of bringing natural gas here under a squeezing ordinance, they say. If the Mayor persists in opposition, it is believed that there are enough men in the Council to pass the existing ordinance, slightly modified, over the Mayor's veto.

Ald. McEnerny's Judiciary Committee failed Saturday to act on the Thirty-fifth Ward ordinance. There is a disposition to shirk this matter and thus deprive the new territory of representation.

Judge Scales has marked a new program for himself in the matter of appointing Special Assessment Commissioners. Heretofore the work was divided up among four or five men. Hereafter it will be different. There will be a new set of men for each new set of cases. Thus, two weeks ago Jonas Hitchcock, L. B. Boyle, and Dennis Considine were appointed Commissioners in a batch. Saturday a new set, August Arck, James C. Strain, and John J. McCarthy, was appointed. A new set will be appointed when the next batch comes up.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN WRECKED.

Much Anxiety Felt for the Thanemore, Which Sailed from Baltimore Nov. 26.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Considerable concern is felt here for the steamship Thanemore of the Johnston Line, which sailed Nov. 26 from this port for London. Its cargo comprised merchandise valued at $175,527. The vessel has not been sighted or spoken since it left this side and the impression is that it has been wrecked. The Thanemore passed out the capes Nov. 27, about eight hours behind the Atlantic transport steamship Maryland, which was caught in a terrific hurricane, lost its Captain and two seamen, and was nearly wrecked. The track of both vessels was the same, and the Thanemore undoubtedly encountered the same gale. It was a stanch craft, but much older than the Maryland and scarcely as strong. The local agents last week offered a premium of 25 per cent for insurance but were refused. The Thanemore is commanded by Capt. Butcher, who is making his first voyage as master. It has a first, second, and third officer, a chief engineer, and a crew of about twenty men. Besides these a number of cattlemen were aboard.

WARRING WINE-AND-WHISKIES.

Although Organized to Re-elect Cregier Half of Them Are Now Against Him.

The Wine-and-Whiskies are now torn up into factions. Allen C. Durborow, Congressman-elect for the Third District, is Grand Sachem at present. He wants to be reëlected. The City-Hall gang has declared war against him and has nominated as his opponent Ben Jenkins of the Water Office.

There is a third faction, composed of the conservatives. They propose to nominate John S. Cooper, William Walsh, or Ald. Gahan.

There was a caucus yesterday to determine the slate. The Wine-and-Whiskies were organized to bring about the reëlection of Cregier. Half the members, headed by Durborow, are now out against Cregier. The Walsh-Cooper combination is said to favor Carter Harrison. Durborow wants John A. King for Mayor.

The election will come off next Friday evening and all the fighting men will be on hand. Ward caucuses will be held this evening, and most of them will develop fights over the selection of captains.

PENDLETON GETS EVEN.

HE RUNS TO EARTH THE MEN WHO SOLD HIM A FRADULENT DIVORCE.

Fort Worth's Ex-Mayor Will Prosecute Messrs. Campbell and Hughes, New York Lawyers, for Forgery—Starver Succi Gorges Himself—Mr. Davis, Locke's Partner, Thinks the Missing Manager Will Turn Up and Make a Settlement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The victim of one of the fraudulent divorce mills in this city has run to earth the proprietors of the mill. He is no less a person than William S. Pendleton, who, when he bought his divorce, was Mayor of Fort Worth, Tex. The men who sold him the divorce were W. Duryee Hughes, who says he is the brother-in-law of Landaulet Williams, once Attorney-General of the United States, whom Gen. Grant wanted to appoint Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Patrick H. Campbell, both attorneys practicing in this city.

It wasn't many years ago that Hughes and Campbell were in partnership, and they occupied a dingy little office at No. 322 Broadway. It would appear that the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, occupied the dingy little office with them, or, if it did not, the men who did assumed the functions of the court, imprinted its seal with a counterfeited die, and forged the name of Clerk P. McGrath of that court to a certificate appended to a document purporting to be a divorce, for which Hughes and Campbell received $265. The proof of the forgeries is unquestionable. The connection of Hughes with the procuring of the counterfeited seal is positive. As to Campbell's complicity there is not such positive proof.

The bogus divorce is dated Aug. 29, 1889, and bears a counterfeit seal of Cook County Divorce Court. Mr. Pendleton paid $265 for the document and one day last week demanded its return from Campbell, who now has an office at No. 290 Broadway, but that gentleman told him Hughes was the man he would have to see. Hughes, he said, was somewhere in Vermont, he could not exactly say where, but Mr. Hughes was found by Mr. Pendleton at Room 74 Pulitzer Building, and said he was willing to pay his fair share of the money. He protested that he thought his correspondent in Chicago was all right. The bogus seal of the court, it is said, was made by the Nassau Print Works, 60 Fulton street, this city. Forging the seal of any court of record or forging a certified or authenticated copy of any decree of any court or any document or any writing purporting to be such a decree is forgery in the second degree and is punishable by not less than five nor more than ten years in State prison.

SUCCI GORGES HIMSELF.

The Prize Starver Now Making Up for Lost Time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—When Sig. Succi arose from sleep today, which he fell into soon after his feat was ended at 8:10 last night, an elaborate meal was placed before him. He ate with extraordinary relish. Following is the menu:

Anchovies with butter, chicken soup with rice, fried smelts, fried calves' brains, quail on toast, cocoa pudding, fruit, confections, ice-cream, coffee, one-half pint extract, one half pint Grand Sec.

Succi occupied two hours in consuming the food placed before him. He never faltered, but ate with a zest that puzzled even George Francis Train, who was present at Succi's feast. Julian Hawthorne and the poet Stephen Massett were also present when the faster dined. At the conclusion of Succi's meal he was made the recipient of a handsome toothpick. Soon after his dinner he retired for a nap, preparatory to his trip to Boston, whither he goes to exhibit as a museum star.

THINKS LOCKE WILL COME BACK.

Mr. Davis Thinks His Partner Will Make a Settlement of Some Kind.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Charles E. Davis, Locke's partner, said today:

"I had little or nothing to do with the finances of the concern. At first I worked for Mr. Locke on a very large salary, and it was a little less than a year ago when I was taken into the firm. I knew very little about the financial condition of the 'Nero' combination.

"When time enough has passed so that each day will not bring to light some new phase of Locke's transactions, then I shall pull myself together and do the best I can. At present, every time I come to the city I am approached by persons who serve new summonses and other legal papers on me. Of course, all I can do is to bow my head before the storm and wait until the end is reached.

"Much has been said about the conduct of Locke and Davis in keeping their people waiting for their salaries and finally doing them out of them. Many of the lesser people who were employed by us, I understand, are most bitter in their denunciations. Now this is not fair to us and is not altogether true. There is one thing I can assert with truth, and that is that not $1 made or collected by us has gone to the personal use of either Mr. Locke or myself. Every cent we had was turned over to the payment of our people and our printers—the people always first. As a consequence all our principal people have been paid in full, except perhaps a week here and there. That money is due the 'supers' in 'Nero' is very true, I am sorry to say. The amount is something like $2,000, and had I the money they should be paid before tomorrow noon.

"As things are today I do not see how our firm can do anything except go into insolvency, although I think it is an exaggeration to say that our liabilities amount to anything like $60,000.

"I still believe at the time of the 'Nero' trouble $10,000 money would have saved us and made us financially solid.

"I believe Mr. Locke will come back in time and make some sort of a settlement. I have heard that his mother has died recently and left $150,000, which will probably go to him and his brother Seymour."

CURES MADE BY KOCH'S LYMPH.

Good Results Obtained by the New Treatment in New York Hospitals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The supply of lymph in the city is at a low ebb. At every hospital except Bellevue, St. Luke's, the Ruptured and Crippled, and, latterly, the Polyclinic, all the lymph that has been used was a portion of that supplied to Dr. Jacobi. As this has not been augmented, and as the physicians, with the exception of Dr. Heineman of the Polyclinic, have received none of the lymph personally, but a scant supply remains in the city.

Supplies are on the way, however. Dr. Einhorne and Dr. Frederick M. Warner are expected to arrive in the city tomorrow by the North German Lloyd steamer Spree. Dr. Einhorne has four or five bottles of the fluid. They are for the German hospital, Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Leonard Weber of St. Mark's Hospital, Dr. Baruch of the Montefiore Home, and possibly for Dr. Shrady of the *Medical Record* and St. Francis Hospital.

Drs. Jacobi and Heineman continued their experiments by inoculating eighteen patients at the Mount Sinai Hospital today. Two weeks have not yet elapsed since the doctors began work with the lymph at this hospital and yet today one of the lupus cases showed such great improvement in a general way he might be called cured.

SAY THEY WILL SUE THE COMMISSIONER.

Milwaukee Insurance Officials Declare Their Companies Have Been Injured Greatly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee representatives of the Millers' Mutual, Milwaukee Mutual, and Wisconsin Mutual Insurance companies claim that incalculable injury has been done all these companies by the published reports of their insolvency. If State Insurance Commissioner Cheek made the statements attributed to him the representatives say that he will be sued for heavy damages. They claim that after his recent personal investigation of the affairs of all these companies that Insurance Commissioner Cheek expressed himself as fully satisfied as to their solvency.

Henry C. Payne returned from the East this evening. Mr. Payne, who is the intimate personal friend of Senator Spooner, met Mr. Spooner in Washington. The report that Mr. Spooner had been tendered a place on the Supreme Court Bench, Mr. Payne says, is entirely without foundation. On his retirement from the Senate in March next Mr. Spooner will probably take up the practice of law in Milwaukee.

While in New York Mr. Payne met the representatives of the Villard syndicate, now controlling the Cream City and Milwaukee City Street railways of this city, and plans for the consolidation of the two companies were perfected. The consolidation will take place this week and the new company will be known as the Milwaukee Street railway company, of which Henry C. Payne will be President. The company is to bond the road for $2,000,000 which will be expended in transferring it into an electric system.

The jury in the case of Capt. Landgraf of the steambarge Nevada, charged with the murder of Charles Wilbur, one of the crew, was out all last night and is still out tonight. On the last ballot tonight before returning to the hotel the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The first ballot last evening stood five for conviction, five for acquittal, and two blank. On the second ballot eight jurymen voted for acquittal and four for conviction. There was no further change until the ninth ballot when another juryman voted for acquittal, making nine to three, and there has been no subsequent change. As there is little prospect of an agreement the jury will probably be discharged in the morning, and the case will again be called for trial at the January term of court.

MORMONS WILL EMIGRATE TO MEXICO.

The Headquarters of the Church to Be Removed from Salt Lake.

LIMA, O., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—A large real-estate deal, which also includes the transfer of the headquarters of the Mormon Church from Utah to Mexico, has been consummated in this city by Mr. B. C. Faurot, President of the Lima National Bank, and John W. Young, elder son of Brigham Young, late President of the Mormon Church. The deal comprises the sale of 3,000,000 acres of land in the northern part of Mexico. Three years ago Mr. Faurot associated himself with several New York and Chicago capitalists, and obtained a valuable grant from the Mexican Government, including the above lands, in return for the construction of a railway which was to extend from Deming, N. M., to the Cashilabompa Bay on the Pacific coast. The Mexican Government, in connection with the above grant of land, made the offer of $200 to every family and $50 to every single man who would settle on this land.

The restrictions of the United States Government on the Mormons in Utah in the last few years have been driving them out of their stronghold, and since the Gentiles have obtained a footing in Salt Lake City the Mormons realize that they are doomed unless they find a new refuge.

John W. Young, who is now one of the leaders in the Mormon faith, has been negotiating with Mr. Faurot and his associates for the purchase of the property for some time, and this morning Mr. Faurot announces the deal closed. Young had the object of colonizing the land in view when the negotiations commenced, and about 10,000 people will remove from Utah at once and settle on this Mexican land. After the exodus is started it is likely that, as the headquarters of the church will be removed to Mexico, the entire Mormon population of Utah, Oregon, and other Northwestern States will follow, for by crossing the line they can follow their practices without fear of molestation from the United States Government.

The Mormons already have a small colony adjoining the territory purchased by Young. Mr. Faurot desires to withhold the amount of the consideration for the present. But it is understood that it is a fabulous sum.

HASN'T SOLD OUT TO THE ALLIANCE.

A Reaper-Maker Denies the Report That Farmers Have Bought His Plant.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—William N. Whiteley, the inventor of reaping and mowing machinery, who controls over 200 patents on reaping machinery, and who built the great East Street Reaper Works in this city, gave his views to the press this afternoon on the subject of the newly organized reaper combination. Mr. Whiteley first took occasion to emphatically deny the story that he had sold out his patents to the combination and engaged himself to work for it, as stated in Bradstreet's report. In reply to a question as to the truth of the report that the Farmers' Alliance is negotiating for his big plant for the purpose of using it to manufacture reapers and mowers to sell at cost to farmers, Mr. Whiteley said: "It is true that a number of State Granges, Farmers' Institutes and Alliance meetings have denounced the reaper combine and resolved in favor of raising money and making their own reapers and mowers, still I hardly think the idea will be carried out. There have been no negotiations between myself and the Farmers' Alliance in regard to the East Street Reaper Works. The farmers have enough to do to look after their farms without engaging in manufacturing reapers."

Mr. Whiteley further stated that the other manufacturers had not offered to buy his reaper plant. He has not gone into the combine, because his mammoth works are tied up with litigation owing to financial difficulties. Mr. Whiteley says he understands that the price of reaping machinery will not be raised. He calls attention to the fact that the Canadian firms cannot compete with American manufacturers, because duty on reapers is 35 per cent.

WERE BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

Two Men Killed and Ten Others Seriously Injured.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 21.—News has been received here of a terrible accident on the Norfolk and Western railroad in Wayne County yesterday. A gang of men had been at work on the line blasting and several sticks of dynamite had been placed around the fire to thaw out. In some manner they were exploded, tearing everything to pieces in the immediate vicinity. Two men were killed, an Italian and a negro, names unknown, and ten others were injured, several of them seriously.

OUTBREAK OF SPOTTED-FEVER IN TEXAS.

The Ravages of the Disease Create a Panic in Fairfield.

MEXIA, Tex., Dec. 21.—Fairfield is in a state of intense excitement over the scourge of spotted-fever or, perhaps, meningitis. Nearly all the stores are closed and business is almost entirely suspended. The disease is so fatal and dreadful that the people are closing their dwellings and leaving. Eight or ten deaths have occurred within the last two days, and a large number are now sick.

LAST EDITION.

RAIDED THE CHURCHES.

It Was a Busy Sunday for the People of Kilkenny.

MEETINGS AT CHURCH DOORS.

Rival Politicians Struggle to Catch the Attention of the Worshipers.

HARRINGTON GREETS PARNELL.

He Says the Masses of the Irish in America Are with Their Old Leader.

OTHER NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

KILKENNY, Dec. 21.—The Catholic churches all over North Kilkenny were literally raided today by rival politicians, who captured the congregations en masse as the people left their pews and harangued them on tomorrow's elections. The McCarthyites checkmated Parnell at his own game and fairly excelled him in it. Davitt and six other Irish members went tonight into Parnell's stronghold and held sixteen churchstep meetings. After early morning mass twenty meetings were held and more after the last morning mass. During the afternoon they canvassed from house to house among the people whom Parnell has considered surely on his side. Last night Parnell had almost decided to go personally to Castlecomer again today, thus carrying the fight right into the heart of the enemy's camp, but this morning he was dissuaded from doing so, the reason given being that he was afraid of creating another disturbance.

Parnell personally only made two speeches, but his aids scattered through the country in time for early mass and kept the church campaign going merrily throughout the day. Kilkenny Town was aroused early by the stirring music of fife and drum squads, the men marching through the streets with green flags and banners. The morning was cold, the trees and fields being white with a thick frost. Parnell started early in a closed carriage with Candidate Scully, and hurrying across the country caught the congregation of Pitt Catholic Church just as they were coming from mass. He was temporarily checkmated by the curate of the church, who, seeing Parnell's crowd advancing, mounted the stonewall of the churchyard and began to organize a rival meeting assisted by Thomas Esmonde. When Parnell arrived this meeting was in full swing. The priest upbraided him for interfering. "I have no intention of interfering," said Parnell. "We will wait till you have done." In a few minutes the priest stopped speaking, the crowd moving away. Parnell mounted a wagon and began a speech. The priest remonstrated against it. "If your meeting is over," answered Parnell shortly, "we will hold ours." Thereupon he continued to talk and finally succeeded in capturing the rival crowd, which listened attentively to him for fifteen minutes and cheered heartily when he drove away. His speech was of no special importance. The only noteworthy incident was a party of women and girls in leaving shaking Parnell's hand and giving him a large bouquet. "If you women could only look into my heart and read the truth there," said Parnell to them, "you would have no reason to be ashamed of your confidence in me. Some day you shall know the truth."

Parnell Greatly Encouraged.

Parnell, encouraged by this triumph, marched along the highways, drums playing and banners flying. He spoke to the people who cheered him, and paid no attention to those who greeted him with groans. In this manner he entered Johnswell, where the principal meeting of the day was held. About 400 people assembled on the hill just outside the church walls had erected a rough triumphal arch and platform trimmed with evergreens. At this point another brass band and an American flag interwoven with the Irish flag became conspicuous. This emblem of the American Nation was said to be identical with the Stars and Stripes which floated from the mast of the ship Catalpa when it rescued the Fenian prisoners in Australian waters and carried them to America.

Forty of Balfour's police, armed with sabers and rifles, were on deck. Just as the meeting had elected a Chairman and got down to business a jaunting-car came tearing down the road containing an excited man wildly waving a high hat. It was Tim Harrington, just arrived from Queenstown. He had rushed away from a special deputation left in Kilkenny to receive him to put himself in evidence at the Johnswell meeting. Rushing up the hill to the platform he grasped Parnell by the hands and said: "I cannot tell you how grieved I am"

"O, don't say so," answered Parnell. "I am very glad to see you home again. There is nothing to be grieved about." Then Harrington was pushed forward directly under the American flag for a speech. He began it by saying that though the leaders of the Irish organization in America and the men who hitherto had been conspicuous in raising money for the Irish cause were against Parnell in this fight, he was authorized to say the masses of the Irish-Americans were with Parnell. No matter, he said, what American opinion may have been at first about the policy of Parnell's temporary retirement, any man who today advocated Parnell's expulsion from the Irish party dared not show his face on an American platform.

Says Irish-Americans Were Misled.

Harrington then proceeded to explain that the Irish in America had been led astray at the outset by what he called the "men who worked the cables" on this side and who, he professed to believe, were no friends of the Irish cause. Both Dillon and O'Brien, he said, would have remained on Parnell's side had not the cable from England led them to believe Ireland was practically unanimous for his retirement.

Parnell followed Harrington with actually the best speech he has delivered during the campaign. It was quite free from cant and violent abuse of the rival candidates or of the English Liberals. He spoke in the calm yet thoroughly earnest manner familiar to those who have heard him in the House of Commons. It took nine men on the other side, he said, Justin McCarthy with eight assistants, to fill the chair they had finally succeeded in dragging him out of. He could and some day would unfold startling tales about these nine men. It was because he knew so much about them and their capacity that he considered it his duty to fight to the death any movement to hand the future of Ireland over to their control. If he had not believed it fatal to Ireland to trust its cause to these men he would have resigned cheerfully, but now he intended to hold his position till Ireland gave him his dismissal. He proposed to appeal to every laborer, every farmer, every tenant in every county, every quarter of Ireland. If he lost this election it would not dishearten him.

So far as the Parnell party was concerned

the day passed without anything approaching violence, but not altogether without unpleasant incidents. Many people did not hesitate to express their personal hostility to Parnell. Parnell says the reports he is receiving tonight from his associates scattered through the district encourage him very much. He says his strength among the farmers and laborers is even greater than he expected. He does not speak in an overconfident manner of Scully's election, but expects to carry him in by a small majority.

The McCarthyites tonight talk more confidently than ever. Davitt was allowed to speak at Goresbridge today without much interference, but at Gowran his meeting was brought to an abrupt termination after Davitt had been speaking ten minutes. Seven McCarthyites then canvassed households to ascertain whether Parnell was as strong there as claimed. Davitt says he was surprised to find so much opposition to Parnell. He expects to get enough votes in Gowran to give Hennessy at least 1,500 majority.

Davitt's speech at Gowran was mainly confined to an attack on Parnell's blundering election methods, particularly as shown in his appeal to "Hillside" men. If Parnell won this contest, he said, Ireland would never again be able to count upon an alliance with any English statesman because of Parnell's appeal to the Fenian sentiment of the country. Davitt strongly condemned this, and said it was criminal folly for Parnell or any other man to use such language.

Davitt was asked tonight what he personally would do if, after all, Parnell's man should triumph. He said: "I shall retire from Irish politics forever. I never could enlist in the cause again under such a leader as Parnell. It is only since the strong men by whom he has been surrounded, by whose advice he has been guided, have left him that we see what a broken reed the man actually is. Now that he has been thrown upon weak, reckless men for counsel he is constantly making blunders." Despite what Parnell says about this election it will practically decide Ireland's future. If he wins it, all Ireland will be at his feet. If he loses it, he is dead as a factor in Irish politics.

Wouldn't Let O'Connor Speak.

News reached here tonight from a small town five miles beyond Castlecomer that the miners there today howled down John O'Connor and other Parnell men who tried to hold a meeting there. This meeting took place in Crettyard, which is in Queen's County, just across the Kilkenny border line, where many Kilkenny miners congregate to spend Sunday. Five hundred people surrounded the speakers, and the hoots and yells made it impossible to hear any voice five yards from the stand. Finally the speakers were warned if they did not desist they would receive more stones and mud. They desisted.

Last night the wind instruments of the Kilkenny town band were locked up by the parish priest. Tonight members of the band forced an entrance to the storeroom and took the instruments and organized a mass-meeting. Parnell made a speech answering Davitt's accusation that his appeal to the hillside men had incited the young men of Ireland to bloodshed. After angrily calling Davitt a political jackdaw Parnell said while he would go as far as he could in obtaining home rule by parliamentary methods, he would not hesitate, when those methods failed, to consult the Irish people about utilizing more forcible means; and he would go as far as another man in carrying out such means as the Irish people decided to adopt.

The priests will fight Parnell even to the ballot-box. The McCarthyites are entitled to one impersonator in each election division, whose duty is to assist the voters who cannot read to prepare their ballots. This is the case with several hundred voters. A priest has been appointed in each one of the eight divisions, and he will be able to tell how the illiterate men vote.

About a week ago Parnell told me that the result of this election would indicate the sentiment of Ireland. Since he has been over the ground he has changed his mind. Today he said whether it went for or against him he would canvass every district in Ireland. After election he will go to Avondale and remain there a day to recruit, and then, accompanied by John Redmond, he will go to Paris to meet O'Brien.

A large number of meetings were held today by the patriots at Castlecomer. Arthur Connor said two or three years ago Biggar told him he intended to move a vote of censure on Parnell and ask for his deposition, but Tom O'Connor dissuaded him. Biggar told him of things since proved in the divorce court.

All is in readiness for the election. Two hundred troops and over 500 constabulary are scattered through the division. The soldiers are commanded by Col. Knox and the police by Allan Cameron. Parnell says he is certain of victory, but gives no figures. Neither do any of his lieutenants. Davitt said tonight: "If we do not carry this election I will retire from Irish politics forever, for I will believe the Irish people are liars. After deducting 30 per cent from promises our majority is 1,500." The result will not be known before noon Tuesday. By the way, Parnell is likely to have a libel suit on his hands. He said tonight that Joseph Ronan of Cork, who brought him into prominence, was murdered by Dr. Tanner. Parnell asked the correspondents to say "bungled" instead of murdered. It seems the present Dr. Tanner's father was Ronan's physician, so Parnell is mistaken in the man.

Made Light of His Injuries.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Kilkenny says:

In an interview today Mr. Parnell made light of the injury to his eyes. He called *United Ireland's* cartoon representing Davitt accepting a bag of English gold, while Hibernia is hiding her face from him in sorrow and despair, both absurd and disgraceful. I am told that when this cartoon was placed in his hands Parnell crumpled it up and tossed it angrily aside. He appears to me to be fast losing the certainty of success that inspired his speeches a week ago. There was a note of sadness as well as of defiance in his reply to my query about tomorrow's poll. He said: "We are only at the beginning of our troubles."

HAD A BIT OF A SHINDY.

Parnellites and Antis Engage in a Row at Queenstown.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P., arrived last night in Cork in company with the Mayor of that city. A number of Parnellites had intended to greet him when he landed from the Aurania in Queenstown and had organized a torch-light procession in his honor. They missed being present on the steamer's arrival, but nevertheless they made a demonstration, assembling on the quay and marching through the streets, with cheers for Parnell and groans for Healy. Finally a body of anti-Parnellites charged upon the paraders and routed them, throwing their torches into the harbor. The shindy was a sharp one, and several were hurt.

Mr. Harrington holds that the majority of the Irish in America are for Mr. Parnell, although he says most of the daily newspapers and leading politicians are against him. He says he thinks that Mr. Parnell will not retire even if his candidate is defeated at Kilkenny.

Mr. Harrington while at Queenstown said he believed that if Mr. O'Brien had been at home, or if Mr. Parnell had seen his way to retire in accordance with the wishes of the majority, the present disastrous crisis would have been avoided. He supposed, however, that Mr. Parnell had good reasons for the course he had adopted. Mr. Harrington further said that he regretted the personalities in which both sides had indulged. He was surprised that Mr. Parnell had descended to the use of such scurrilous language, and had applied offensive epithets to his late colleagues. The unfortunate split in the party, he said, had frustrated the objects of the American mission, which it would be useless to renew at present, for while Irishmen were in their present bewildered state they would refuse to listen to the appeals of either party.

Speaking at Cork, where the Mayor presented an address to him, Mr. Harrington contended that, whether or not Parnell's action was right, those who, after reflecting him leader, sought to oust him, forfeited the confidence of the Irish people. The English democracy, he declared would support home rule, and it was only necessary to bring up to the scratch the English politicians, who would likely betray them if disappointed in getting places after the general election. Mr. Parnell was not a mere political leader, but rather the general of the country leading his army to freedom. However men might shake their heads in the family circle, this was not a time to desert him and with him Irish independence, which was more valuable than Gladstone's good intentions. The question of public morality was settled at Leinster Hall, and the seceders possessed no program or plan justifying their desertion of their leader.

In an interview Mr. Harrington said he was amazed at the action of certain members of the McCarthyite faction in attacking Parnell from a moral standpoint. He said he could throw a strong sidelight on their morality which would astonish the public. As for Mr. Davitt's opposition it was dishonest and unpatriotic and was simply an expression of Davitt's old enmity toward Parnell.

GLADSTONE TO YOUNG PEEL.

Says the Latter Is Entering Politics at a Moment of Extreme Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Gladstone in his letter to Sir Robert Peel's grandson (Speaker Peel's son), who is the home candidate in the Marylebone district, says:

For the first time since commencing in Parliament the struggle under O'Connell, the Irish party, bent on a constitutional and effective scheme of home rule, is looking to Great Britain to pronounce judgment in the contest between it and the minority of seceders under Parnell. The Liberals of Great Britain who themselves since 1886 have had to resist and overcome a similar secession, will not doubt which side they are to recognize with the name and true title "The Irish Party" with its honorable tradition of resistance to wrong. Assuredly you enter the field at a moment of extreme interest when the cause of wisdom, justice, and freedom has claims upon all who love it, enhanced beyond the ordinary standard.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Terrible Results of a Bursting Embankment in South America.

BUENOS AYRES,, Dec. 21.—A disaster has occurred at Cordova, where the canal has burst its embankments and destroyed hundreds of houses. One hundred lives are reported to be lost. Gen. Roca, the Minister of the Interior, has gone to the scene to superintend measures of relief.

OTHER NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Kaiser Wilhelm Goes Sleigh-Riding in Unter Den Linden Avenue.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Kaiser Wilhelm drove in the Unter den Linden avenue today in the handsome sleigh presented to him by the Czar. This is the first time the Emperor has used the sleigh, which was consequently an object of much interest to the crowd that thronged the avenue.

The election of Deputy Baumbach as Burgomaster of Dantzic is confirmed.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Gondoliers" was produced here last night with great success.

The *Volksblatt* warns German carpenters against going to Chicago to take the places of strikers.

Strangler Eyraud Appeals.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Eyraud has appealed to the Court of Cessation against the sentence of death pronounced upon him yesterday.

Eyraud talked over the incidents of his trial with his jailers in La Roquet Prison today. He expressed his belief that the jury would have found extenuating circumstances in his case if it had not been for the address made by M. Robert, counsel for Gabrielle Bompard. He said that if he should be granted another hearing he would himself try to influence the court. Gabrielle Bompard has been taken to St. Lazare Prison, where she will be kept until the time allowed for an appeal has expired.

"Murdered for Asking for Food."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Mr. Cunninghame Graham M. P., in a letter to the *Graphic* condemns the Americans for "murdering Sitting Bull for asking food for his tribe."

Salisbury and the South African Company.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It is semi-officially denied that Lord Salisbury has taken any steps for or against the British South African company in regard to their occupation of Manicaland.

Railway Men Will Strike.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The railway men in Scotland at a meeting today decided to begin a general strike at once.

SAYS SUGAR DUTIES SHOULD BE RESTORED

Henry A. Brown Thinks the Government Can't Stand the Loss of Revenue.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 21.—Henry A. Brown of Massachusetts, the noted sugar-tariff expert, has been in Washington for several days conferring with leading officials and members of Congress about the great cut in the duty on sugar, to go into effect next April under the new Tariff law, and its effects on the revenues of the country. Mr. Brown insists that the loss of revenue from making sugar almost duty free, together with the bounty to be paid to sugar producers in this country, will amount to $70,000,000 a year. He is clearly of the opinion that it will be found advisable and that it will be the duty of Congress to restore fully three-fourths of the present or old duty on sugar and discontinue or repeal the bounty features of the new law. He has no doubt that the rapid increase in production of sugar in this country will very soon cheapen permanently the price of that article to American consumers, and that a sustained duty on sugar would be a powerful factor in treating with sugar-producing countries for reciprocity. Mr. Brown says his opinion and views on this matter are shared by leading Republicans in and out of Congress conversant with the subject who are not unmindful of the demands that are likely to be made upon the Treasury to meet the largely increased Government expenditures for pensions, the new navy, etc., in the near future. More money will have to be raised somehow to meet this increased Government expenditure and it need not be looked for, he says, from customs revenues in view of the reduction of tariff taxes on many articles, and the extended free list found in the McKinley law.

PREACHER YOUNG DRANK TOO MUCH.

A Clergyman Dies at Butte, Mont., from Excessive Use of Whisky.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. John Young, a Presbyterian clergyman, was found dead in bed at the Clarence Hotel this morning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from heart disease due to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. Investigation developed the fact that the clergyman lived at McGregor, Tex. Two valises were found filled with tracts, sermons, a catechism, and a large Oxford Bible, together with empty whisky bottles. The clergyman was addicted to the use of liquor and had come West to indulge the habit without disgracing his flock. When he reached here eight days ago he was without a cent in his pockets. He telegraphed the First National Bank of McGregor for $100, which arrived in twenty-four hours. Last Tuesday night he left his room and ran out on the street in his night clothes. He was taken back and physicians found him suffering from delirium tremens. For several days he was confined to his room and the guests at the hotel were kept awake half the night by the preacher, who imagined he was in his pulpit and delivered sermons by the hour. He was better yesterday and became rational, but this morning was found dead. The body is held subject to instructions from the widow.

NEBRASKA TRAIN-WRECKERS AT WORK.

Fatal Accident on the Union Pacific Road Near Beatrice.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 21.—A Union Pacific passenger-train was wrecked a few miles from Beatrice this morning. An obstruction, evidently placed on the track with malicious intent, caused the engine to jump the track, carrying with it the tender and mail-car. Bridge Inspector W. H. Mercer, who was riding on the engine, was fatally scalded and the engineer was seriously injured. The engine and tender are totally wrecked. The obstruction was placed at a curve where it was impossible to see it in time to check the train.

RAILROADERS ROBBED BY MASKED MEN.

A Conductor and a Brakeman Relieved of Their Valuables at Olney, Ill.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 21.—While a special train on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad was stopping at Olney, Ill., today for the locomotive to take water two masked men entered the caboose and robbed Conductor Hampton and the brakeman of their watches and considerable money. The robbers caught them off their guard and covered them with their pistols.

RELAXING THE PRESSURE.

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD IMPORTS RELIEVING THE MARKET.

Conditions Gradually Improving in Wall Street, Though No Marked Movement Is Anticipated Until After the Holiday Season Is Over—Better Outlook for Western Railroads—All Fears of a Financial Crisis in London at an End, Though Speculation Is Limited.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The financial atmosphere has certainly cleared somewhat during the week. This is partly the result of the large purchases of 4 per cent bonds by Secretary Windom and the importations of gold from Europe, which will be reflected for their full value the present week. Coincident with the disbursement of over $150,000,000 for interest, etc., about Jan. 1, there may be a temporary stringency, but this money will soon get into active circulation. Some of the hoarding of money which many think they have detected has doubtless been by railroad and other corporations having large amounts of interest disbursements to make in January.

The stock market began during the last week to take on the holiday appearance which usually characterizes it from the middle of December to the early part of January, and the volume of transactions has shrunken from day to day, until at the close the market was literally stagnant. Prices, however, show no very important changes as compared with those current at the close of the previous week. Both bulls and bears assert that the dullness augurs in their favor. The advocates of higher prices among the room operators claim that the absence of any important pressure of stock upon the market for liquidation is evidence that stocks are well held by strong parties who are not to be discouraged by the halt in the upward movement, pending the completion of the annual settlements which might under any circumstances interfere to some extent with the progress of a bull campaign.

The bears, on the other hand, insist that the dullness indicates the inability of the larger operators and cliques to take care of their specialties for the time being. The market does not certainly appear to be oversold, for there is a good amount of stock constantly offered in the loan crowd on terms favoring the borrower, but, on the whole, circumstances seem to be in favor of the holders of the stocks who have acquired them for a long pull.

The all-important event of the week was the agreement of the railroad Presidents. A great deal may be expected to come out of this agreement and the faithful enforcement of the terms of any plan which should be arranged by the Advisory Board—in fact, the new turn affairs have taken may safely be said to have marked the beginning of an era in American railway history which will be most important in its results if leading railroad and banking interests are sincere in their expressions, as they certainly seem to be. A number of roads have already formally ratified the scheme for the formation of the new association so far as it has gone, and though a great deal of talk is being indulged in by certain interests which have not yet joined, there seems to be little doubt that public opinion and their own best interests will compel them to act in harmony with their competitors.

An improvement in rates such as the new association contemplates establishing is just now of the utmost importance, inasmuch as the roads will in many cases be called upon next year to subsist upon a materially smaller tonnage than they have enjoyed the last year. In some cases, however, tonnage which under ordinary circumstances would be coming forward now will be carried next year; as. for example, the larger portion of the cotton crop of the South and Southwest, which the growers are enabled to hold out of market because of the high prices obtained on the portion of their product marketed in September and October.

Call money is easy, having been quoted at an average rate of 5 per cent, and not loaning above 6½ per cent.

The lower quoted rate was 2 per cent. Time money has not yet reopened, and rates on such loans are firm. An average rate for four to eight months' money was 6½ per cent plus a commission of 1 or 2 per cent to the broker, which materially increases the actual rate to the borrower. Commercial paper has been in poor demand, the largest sales having been made to country banks, owing to the absence of inquiry here while time money is so tight. But there seems to be promise of a much improved market for paper in the near future, which will relieve a serious strain in certain quarters. Neither Philadelphia nor Boston is yet in a first-class condition financially, and they continue to take cash from our banks in large amounts.

A point not to be overlooked is the improvement that has occurred in the coal trade, in which the inquiry for the domestic sizes has materially increased. Production during November was 130,000 tons greater than in the same month of 1889, but the stock at tidewater decreased 25,000 tons. Besides this the Lackawanna and Reading have shut down a number of collieries and are running others on short time which will keep the output this month and next within reasonable limits.

CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

The Figures Indicate a Decrease of 4.9 Per Cent as Compared with Last Year

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing-houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended Dec. 20, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$640,771,282	....	8.9
Boston	91,936,401	....	6.4
Chicago	79,086,000	11.3	....
Philadelphia	66,370,111	....	10.9
St. Louis	21,872,746	5.8	....
Pittsburg	11,815,245	....	17.2
San Francisco	18,686,151	17.7	....
Baltimore	13,015,532	....	5.9
Cincinnati	13,025,100	1.9	....
New Orleans	14,819,759	....	9.7
Kansas City	8,726,612	....	0.8
Milwaukee	9,512,000	85.2	....
Galveston	8,006,106	289.2	....
Minneapolis	6,500,590	7.1	....
Providence	6,195,009	....	0.9
Louisville	6,854,869	....	1.8
Detroit	5,668,826	14.1	....
Cleveland	5,434,290	9.0	....
Omaha	4,158,391	....	7.8
Denver	4,212,064	....	4.1
St. Paul	4,122,186	....	12.3
Columbus	2,923,500	....	4.7
Memphis	3,753,607	....	7.8
Dallas	2,171,024	....	10.9
Duluth	1,901,026	....	0.9
Portland, Ore.	1,868,755	....	0.9
Indianapolis	3,843,846	84.4	....
Washington	1,487,031	19.6	....
Hartford	1,926,985	....	11.4
Peoria	1,768,444	27.0	....
St. Joseph	1,812,518	12.6	....
Portland, Me.	1,284,007	5.8	....
Norfolk	1,293,815	7.7	....
Worcester	1,126,718	....	14.5
New Haven	1,316,721	6.4	....
Springfield	1,240,549	0.8	....
Tacoma	911,469	24.5	....
Sioux City	1,025,147	13.1	....
Seattle	964,026	11.4	....
Fort Worth	1,509,802	....	6.8
Wichita	579,881	....	5.8
Lowell	747,373	4.6	....
Wilmington	912,450	1.8	....
Birmingham	639,557	....	0.1
Grand Rapids	864,532	20.7	....
Los Angeles	689,951	20.1	....
Chattanooga	484,000	26.9	....
Des Moines	552,650	5.7	....
New Bedford	431,452	....	4.0
Topeka	408,987	41.0	....
Lexington	577,347	27.2	....
Montreal	8,970,538	5.3	....
*Houston	4,409,191	....	....
*Salt Lake City	1,847,360	....	....
Total	$1,090,773,978	....	4.9
Outside New York	450,002,696	1.5	....

*Not included in totals.

ON FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Money Plentiful in London—Speculative Business Dull.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—During the last week discount was not in demand. Money was plentiful. Discount rates were quoted at 3¾ for three months and 3 for short. The German drain of gold amounted during the week to £1,163,000. The withdrawals have now ceased while the influx into the Bank of England from Brazil and Australia maintains a reserve of bullion sufficient to meet further demands. On the Stock Exchange business was dull. No revival is expected until the new year. Yesterday the exchange was almost deserted. Many dealers, in the absence of orders, have already gone away for the holidays. The improved outlook for silver has raised rupee paper ⅝. American buyers are again operating here in rupee and other silver securities. The scheme to reorganize Argentine cedulas by converting them into new securities payable in gold, but not bearing interest for three years, will be issued tomorrow. The week's advance in cedulas is 1¾. In English railway securities there has been a general relapse, the decline averaging 1¼. This is due to bad traffic and threatened trouble with railroad employés. American railway securities promised well in the early part of the week, owning to expectations of an expansion of currency and the revival of silver speculations, but this momentary rise was checked by speculators who had bought when prices were lowest, rushing to close out their deals. Toward the end of the week the securities of the American department of the market became dead and inactive. The variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following:

Increases—Northern Pacific, 2½; Lake Shore and Mexican Central ordinary, 2 each; Denver and Rio Grande preferred and United New Jersey, 1 each; Wabash preferred and Mexican Central firsts, ½ each.

Decreases—Ohio and Mississippi preferred and Union Pacific shares, 2¼ each; Norfolk and Western ordinary and Mexican National, 1 each; Central Pacific shares, Louisville and Nashville, New York, Ontario and Western, Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, ½ each; Erie, ⅝; Illinois Central and New York Central, ½; St. Paul common, 1⅛.

Canadian railway securities were weak. Grand Trunk first preferences show a decline for the week of 1, and do second and third preferences and guaranteed stock a decline of ½ each. The securities of the Mexican railway were firm, ordinary and firsts both showing an advance of ½ each. Brewery shares and Nitrates were quiet.

In the mining shares department Rio Tintos dropped ⅝, while Montanas rose ⅛, Richmonds ⅜, and Elmore Copper ¾.

Among the miscellaneous securities American Investment deferred dropped 2¾, Bell's Asbestos ½, and Eastman's ordinary ⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—On the bourse during the week there were few dealings and the market showed a tendency toward weakness. In 3 per cent rentes there was a decline for the week of 1 franc 15 centimes. Credit Fonciers gained 5½ francs and Rio Tintos advanced 2¼ francs. Some business was done in Panama Canal shares on the strength of the report that Mr. Wyse had arranged an extension of the canal concessions. This gave a fictitious fillip to the shares, which, quoted Saturday of last week at 32½ francs, advanced yesterday to 37½ francs. Much gossip proceeds about the formation of a new company to take over the old concern, but there is nothing genuine either in the rise of the stock or in the rumor regarding a new company. The new arrangement with the Colombia Government is subject to the ratification of the official liquidator, whose opinion is not hopeful as to the resurrection of the concern.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—There was little doing on the boerse during the week, but prices were generally firm. The money market was less tight, the influx of gold into the Reichs Bank from England easing the strain. Some foreign stocks show slight advances for the week. The closing quotations of yesterday included: Prussian consols, 104.90; Deutsch Bank, 155.75; Handels Gesellschaft, 155.20; Laura Mine, 156.50; Mexican sixes, 92.90; rubles, 233.25; short exchange on London, 20.31¼; long do, 20.14¼; private discount, 5⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—On the boerse the week past business was stagnant, with prices in buyers' favor. The final quotations include: Hungarian gold rente, 90.80; Italian fives, 92.75; Russian fours, 97.80; Spanish fours, 74.75; Austrian credit, 266; Austrian silver rente, 78.90; short exchange on London, 20.31; private discount, 5⅜.

THEY DINE ONCE A YEAR.

Fourth Annual Christmas Feast for the Waifs of Chicago.

"If there is a noisy, unmanageable boy anywhere in the City of Chicago he was here today," said Superintendent Daniels of the Waifs' Mission just before the janitor turned out the lights at the Second Regiment Armory last night. The fourth annual Christmas dinner was over, and nearly 2,000 of the unfortunate boys and girls, in whose behalf the mission was started, had enjoyed a Christmas dinner that might have tempted more delicate palates. There were turkey, chicken with side dishes in abundance, bread, cakes, and fruits in great variety.

The crowd of urchins around the door was so large and so lively that the policemen detailed to keep order had their hands full. When the door was opened, at 2 o'clock, they pressed in with shouts that made the rafters ring. The place had been decorated with bunting, evergreens, and flowers. A large platform erected in the center of the hall was covered with palms, and on each side of it was a large Christmas-tree.

The hungry crowd took little note of the decorations. Beyond the platform lay the promised land—five 100 foot tables laden with a feast such as few homeless children see. When the savory odors reached them they became demoralized completely, and a stampede resulted in which the crippled and weakly stood a chance of seeing the end of their misery once for all. Fortunately no one was injured.

The boys were marshaled on one side and the girls opposite them by Superintendent Daniels and his assistants. The Waifs' Mission orchestra played sweet music, but it was drowned in the uproar. Before any one was allowed to begin eating Mr. Daniels commanded silence, and after some delay comparative quiet was secured. Then Mr. Daniels said grace, and even the most unruly in the hall bowed their heads until he finished.

Then followed a scramble for the tables such as only half-famished boys and girls can produce. They were assured that there was plenty for all, and were compelled to stand back until the first in line had a chance. These fell to with such a will that ten minutes sufficed all fortunate enough to get to the "first table."

Chairs or seats of any kind they did not need. Knives and forks were an unknown luxury. The food before them they knew what to do with without the utensils used in polite circles. When the last line had fallen back from the onslaught on the tables a spirit of peace came over the pushing, boisterous crowd, and they were ready to give such attention as they were able to Prof. Raoul Andra's song, "Under the Pine Tree." Miss Marie Crooker, Mr. Charles Moore, and Prof. Andra also sang a song together.

The dinner was in charge of the following:

Misses—

Gaulla,	J. Johnstone,	Bender,
Carris,	A. Johnstone,	Williams,
Bender,	McCoy,	Gilliland,
McCoy,	Simpson,	Bryson,
Maier,	Bessie Smale,	Grant,
Pangborn,	Schilling,	Harrison,
Paul,	Culver,	Thompson,
Bassage,	Tate,	Hinckley.
Wade,		

Mesdames—

Bender,	Thomas,	Poor,
Mitchell,	Southworth,	Lord.
Wade,	Morris,	

Messrs.—

T. E. Daniels,	G. N. Robinson,	J. A. Simpson,
L. C. Hubbard,	J. B. Miller,	J. B. Davis,
J. A. Burhans,	S. L. Shirley,	J. B. G. Woods,
E. H. Adams,	F. Pearson, Jr.,	H. R. Stark,
A. G. Adams,	C. H. Shean,	L. L. Redding,
J. J. Archer,	J. C. Wilson,	Wm. McKenzie.

Among the prominent guests who attended the banquet were:

Frank Uhlman, Wheel in de Head,	Lost in New York. Peggy,
Theo. Meadow, Captain of de Young America Brass Band.	The Dago, Leader o' de Bootblacks,
Jimmy de Ball-Tosser,	West Side Tramp,
Scully de Robber,	Liner de Bulldozer,
Jack Fitz,	Wing de Fighter,
Chicago Robber,	Young America,
Scotty and His New Hat,	Sitting Bull,
Jesse James,	Sore Finger,
Rubber de Kep'out,	Krouse de Robber,
Jimmie Hicks de Safe Blower,	Shies Lobs, Theodore de Soldier,
M'Ginty de Prize Fighter,	Railroad Spikes,
Loiner de Vag,	Carry de Torch,
Pussy de Beggar,	Scotty,
Sausage Pete,	Pete Apples,
Out in de Streets,	Frank Cramer,
Dago Jimmy de Teamster,	Rogers de Kid, Johnnie Adams.
O'Donnell de Fake,	

The boys and girls owe their dinner yesterday to the generosity of Alexander H. Revell, who was once a newsboy himself. Wednesday next the annual distribution of Christmas gifts takes place at the mission, No. 44 State street. Hats, shoes, and all kinds of apparel will be portioned out to the members of the mission.

Northwestern Miscellany.

Edward P. Lathrop and Miss Mary Emerson were married at Rockford, Ill., yesterday.

Thomas B. Jeffries of Marion, Ind., committed suicide last night by taking strychnine.

Victor Humboldt was seriously injured in a free fight in a Madison, Ind., saloon yesterday.

In a quarrel at Hartford City, Ind., yesterday Jacob White, a gambler, shot and seriously wounded Ben Beal.

Iowa City yesterday celebrated the 77th birthday of Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war Governor, by displaying flags on the public buildings.

Thomas Plummer, a farmer living near Wichita, Kas., committed suicide yesterday by jumping in front of a rapidly-moving passenger-train.

COULDN'T PROVE AN ALIBI

AMUSING STORY ON CONGRESSMAN DOLLIVER OF IOWA.

How He Was Pictured During the Campaign as Hobnobbing with the New York Four Hundred While His Opponent Drove a Reaper—Little Prospect of Financial Tinkering This Winter—Army Notes—Other News from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—A good many amusing campaign stories are floating about the coat-rooms of the House. They have one on the youthful Representative from the Tenth District of Iowa, J. P. Dolliver. During the school commencement season last summer Dolliver received an invitation from a young Iowa lady to attend the commencement exercises. His official duties detained him here, but the reporters of the New York papers found his name among the list of distinguished persons invited and published him as having been present. The papers in Dolliver's district reproduced the statement and the Democrats worked it for all it was worth in the rural portions of the district. They placarded fences and dead walls with pictures of "Our Congressman, J. P. Dolliver, as he appeared in fashionable society in New York." There was the handsome young Dolliver with sharp-toed shoes, spike-tailed coat, low-cut waistcoat, and gloved hands, promenading with one of New York's fashionable belles in the highest of style and lowest of corsage, and in the background were many other ladies and gentlemen of the upper 400. A companion picture to this represented Dolliver's Democratic opponent rigged out as a farmer, with a broad-brimmed straw hat, trousers stuck in heavy boots, and sitting in his shirt-sleeves driving a reaping machine. The farmer's wife and daughters and boys were trudging along behind the reaper gathering and binding the sheaves. Off to one side was a little boy clipping a ball of twine into small pieces. "Don't do that, son," said the farmer, "don't you know our Congressman has had the duty raised on that twine and we can't afford to buy any more?"

Dolliver was able to show that he had voted to reduce the duty on binding-twine, but he could not satisfactorily answer to the charge of hobnobbing with the bon ton of New York, for there was his name in the papers, preserved like a fly in amber among those of the Astors, the Hamerslys, and a hundred others.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Criticism of the Policy of Appointing Old Men for Post Chaplains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The request of Post-Chaplain W. J. Larkin of Chicago for retirement after only two years' service has called forth considerable criticism among army officials against the policy of appointing old men to these positions. It is argued that the whole object of the retirement laws is defeated and the army put at a great disadvantage with Congress by such abuses. These attempts to weed out the retired list are usually provoked by just such cases, and some day the chances are that those who have earned their retirement by long and hard service will find themselves turned under along with the unworthy ones. There is an army regulation which prohibits the appointment of Chaplains who are over 45 years of age, but as these regulations are subject to amendment by the appointing authorities it is an easy matter to change them to fit the age of the favored candidate. In the three appointments made the other day the authorities kept well within the regulations. Chaplain Larkin was appointed by President Cleveland in December, 1888. He served at Fort Sheridan till some months ago, when, after a protest, he obeyed orders to go to Fort Lewis, Colo.

Gov. Gear Will Not Get It.

The President has practically told the Iowa Congressmen that there is no show for the appointment of Gov. Gear on the Inter-State Commission at present. The Governor has been strongly supported, and the fact that there is no member of the commission from west of the Mississippi has been used in his behalf. But the President decided to keep the geographical balance about as it now stands and will either reappoint Mr. Schoonmaker or give the place to some New York Republican. With the exception of Col. Morrison, the members of the commission are working for Schoonmaker. They have asked the President to disregard politics and keep up the Democratic majority in the commission. The difficulty in making a choice among the New York Republican factions makes it much easier to name a Democrat, and the President may do this. Then Col. Morrison would have an unhappy time, for he would certainly be replaced. Whether Judge Cooley's health will permit him to serve out his term is doubtful.

Program for the Week.

In the Senate the Election bill will probably continue to engross attention this week, and the list of prospective speakers now in the hands of the Vice-President is large enough to warrant the assumption that they will, if uninterrupted, consume the first three days of the week. The possibilities of an interruption hinge altogether upon the result of the negotiations now in progress among Republican Senators upon the subject of the caucus Financial bill. If a harmonious understanding to support this measure is reached the Election bill may be laid aside in its favor, and the discussion in the Senate may turn on financial matters until the day before Christmas, when it is expected a recess will be taken until Monday. It is probable that successive adjournments for two or three days at a time will mark the course of the House during the Christmas holiday season.

Signal Corps Appointments.

The nomination of officers for appointment in the reorganized Signal Corps of the army will be made during the present week, probably tomorrow. The Majorship, over which there has been such a lively contest, will go to Capt. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery. This officer has had long experience in military signaling and as a prediction officer he has had more success than any other officer connected with the weather bureau. The four Captaincies will fall respectively to Capts. J. Allen, Third Cavalry; R. Craig, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieuts. R. C. Thompson, Sixth Infantry; and C. G. Kilbourne, Second Artillery. The First Lieutenancies will go respectively to three of the Second Lieutenants of the present signal corps—Glassford, Finley, and Maxfield—and Lieut. Serven, Third Artillery, the bright young officer who has just been ordered to Central America in connection with the World's Fair.

Poor Prospect for Financial Tinkering.

The encouraging probability that Congress will not do any financial tinkering this session grows. The Sherman caucus bill cannot be taken up and put through the Senate during the holidays, for, regardless of other questions, there won't be a quorum on hand to legislate. The evidences of renewed confidence in the business community and the importations of gold make it hard just now for the alarmists to give an excuse for legislation. When the Congressmen get back after the holidays the speculators will probably be raising another scare over the scarcity of money, and another artificial demand may go up for Congress to "do something." But the end of the session will be almost in sight by that time and there will be less probability of Congress losing its senses. The free-coinage men will be sure to make a final rally, but the chances of their succeeding will be much poorer than during the last two weeks.

Trying to Get Weed Off the Track.

New York politicians here say the inside arrangement of the Hill managers is to persuade Smith Weed to yield the Senatorship to ex-Secretary Whitney and take the promise of the Governorship in return for his sacrifice. Hill, in the meantime, is to bridge over the interval between '91 and '92 simply as a private citizen with great Presidential possibilities. Smith Weed has not yet consented to the arrangements.

Congressman Adams Coming Home.

Representative Adams started for Chicago this morning, leaving with Col. Taylor the draft of their letter to Mr. Windrim in regard to the public building. It follows the line indicated last night.

ROCHESTER SINGERS BADLY SCARED.

A Platform Collapses and 100 People Go Down with It.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—While a large chorus was rehearsing the oratorio "The Messiah" at Washington Rink this afternoon a platform upon which over 100 ladies and gentlemen were seated collapsed, precipitating all to the floor beneath, a distance of about eight feet. A cabinet organ toppled over on the struggling mass. Organist William T. Rebasz succeeded in holding the instrument up with one hand long enough to allow two young ladies to extricate themselves, who otherwise would have been seriously hurt. Strangely enough, no one was badly injured, although bruises and scratches were numerous and confusion reigned supreme for a few moments. Mr. Rebasz received a scalp wound. The accident was caused by insufficient supports. The leading musical people of the city are to appear in the oratorio, and so the affair created quite a sensation.

Both Legs Cut Off.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 21.—David Belshaw, aged 30, had both legs cut off below the knees this afternoon by falling under a moving train. He was picked up and carried into the baggage-room, where he regained consciousness, and, on looking down at the bleeding limbs, exclaimed: "For God's sake, will some one shoot me?" He will probably recover.

WERE PREPARED FOR THE WRECKERS.

Railway Officials Received Warning of the Attempted Robbery at Woodville, Miss.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The attempt made by Doc Bradford yesterday to wreck and rob the pay train of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas on the Woodville branch of that road was planned several months ago, and but for the promptness of W. F. Fugler no doubt the loss of life would have been very heavy. S. A. Bradford, a resident of this place, was identified as the man who pulled the rail, and is now in jail. He and another party entered into a conspiracy some months ago to do the deed, and while talking they were overheard by Fugler. They in turn discovered that their conversation had been overheard by Fugler and threatened that if he (Fugler) would not go with them they would kill him. Fugler consented, and everything was planned and agreed. Fugler imparted what information he had gained to the officials of the road in Memphis, and they in desiring to bring the guilty parties to justice made Fugler a decoy to assist them in capturing the robbers. Upon leaving Memphis the officials of the road cautioned the crew of the pay train to be on their guard, and that an attempt would be made to wreck and rob them on the Woodville branch, and for further protection they sent two of their detectives along with the train. Upon leaving Woodville every man was at his post of duty, and, while danger was expected, they thought the attempt would be made further down. Upon seeing the train turning the curve Bradford pulled the rail and lay in the bushes to await the result of his work. Discovering that he was not successful he immediately retreated on a run and Detective Laird started after him. Bradford continued on his race for escape but was captured as he was about to enter his house.

MR. STANFORD'S BREEDING THEORIES.

The Senator Talks of Producing Two-Minute Trotting Horses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Leland Stanford told a friend today that he had not yet decided what horse to select to take the place of Electioneer, his famous stallion. He said:

"I have several good stallions of the same blood, such as Electricity, Palo Alto, and Azmoor. I shall give Palo Alto a good opportunity in the stud. Electricity would, I think, have trotted very low down, but he suffered an injury to his leg and I had to throw him out of training. The same difficulty now presents itself as when I purchased Electioneer, in that I must replenish my stock with mares of different bloodlines. I shall still stick to my theory of breeding to thoroughbred mares, believing thereby that the best results can be produced. I must breed on and on. No backward step must be taken, but whether in my lifetime I shall breed a horse that can trot a mile in two minutes is a problem that I am not capable of solving. I shall earnestly endeavor to do so, and in so trying I shall certainly not retrograde in the science of breeding."

Press Tournament Banquet.

The banquet given by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company to the contestants in the late billiard tournament early yesterday morning was an unqualified success. Around the board were gathered, besides the members of the firm, Jake Schaefer, Billy Catton, Frank Ives, Eugene Carter, Frank Parker, Tom Foley, Charley Matthews, and other notables in the billiard world. Moses Bensinger presided and Charles Miller and other members of the firm were grouped about him.

The affair was entirely informal, and every one was bent on having a good time. The winners were presented with their prizes, and the most successful affair of the kind ever given in the West was brought to a close ere the wee small hours of yesterday morning.

Said to Be a Put-Up Job.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—It is reported that the recent fight between Ed Gorman of this city and an unknown backed by Robert Murphy and won by Gorman was a fake in order to fleece Robert Murphy out of his money. Murphy recently made quite a stake in Schenectady, N. Y., in a hotel deal. He was formerly clerk of the Genesee Hotel in this city. Murphy was induced to back the unknown fighter and put up $7,000 and all his jewelry on him. The unknown went to grass and Murphy lost his money and jewelry, according to program. Murphy, it is said, threatens to bring an action to recover his money.

Burnham Will Go to Law.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Walter Burnham writes a local journal from New Haven that the agreement made with the Pittsburg club stockholders last month to manage the team in 1891 has not been annulled. J. Palmer O'Neill has since engaged Hanlon for manager, but Burnham intimates his intention to force the club by process of law to keep its contract with him.

Two Valuable Colts Sold.

LIMA, O., Dec. 21.—J. C. Lineman of the Lima stock farm has just sold to H. L. and F. D. Storet of Dubuque, Ia., the bay colt Elkwood, 2 years old, by Nutwood, dam Georgiana, 2:26¼, by George Wilkes, for $10,000, and the weanling colt Albert Lee, by Alcantra, dam Meg Merrilies, by Electioneer, for $6,000.

Washington Park Stakes.

The Washington Park Club has offered its list of stakes for the spring meeting, and the amount of added money is larger than ever in the history of the club. At the summer meeting the money hung up will be $110,000.

The stakes are headed by the Wheeler Handicap, with $5,000 added.

Rangers Defeat the Rovers.

A match was played between the Rangers and Rovers Football Clubs yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the former at Clybourn place, and resulted in favor of the Rangers by two goals to one. Capt. Morrill for the Rangers and Hastie for the Rovers did good work.

Gun and Rod Notes.

The Canada goose is being killed in large numbers in the North Carolina sounds.

California salmon are being introduced into the waters of Mexico with good chances of success.

A successful channel-bass fisherman has discovered that this species will bite well on a moonlight night.

An enormous sea-trout was caught recently in the Tay, Scotland. It weighed twenty-two pounds and was heavy with spawn.

A large pike was recently taken in Norfolk, Eng., which had a bream and an enormous water-rat in it. It weighed thirty pounds.

A blue heron was recently shot at Page Creek, Pa., and in its crop were found thirty-nine trout. They must all have been caught within the hour, as they were all in perfect condition.

General Sporting Notes.

Ice-yachting is now the rage in New York.

The $10,000 brother to Tournament, owned by Green Morris, has an enlarged hock.

Mark S. and Mollie Hardie, now racing at New Orleans, belong to Jockey Barnes.

Badge has shown such nasty temper in his late races that he will be given a let-up.

The name of the full brother to Sunol has been changed from Lord Wellington to Gen. Wellington.

Long Island, the old Dwyer crack, is now in good shape at the winter tracks, but as both fores are dickey he cannot be relied on.

Wahoo, the old Kyrle Daly gelding, seems to have lost his speed at the winter tracks. Perhaps he is growing cunning in his old age.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

John McHugh.

John McHugh, an early settler and an old resident of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, No. 387 East Division street. He had apparently been in good health, and was preparing to attend church when he fell on the floor and expired of heart disease.

Mr. McHugh came to Chicago over forty years ago from County Leitrim, Ireland, and engaged as a contractor, which business he continued until his death. During this time he was prominently identified with the early improvements of the city, and employed a large force of men on public work in the early history of Chicago. He gained the esteem of many citizens and is mourned by a large circle of friends. Surviving Mr. McHugh are his widow and two married daughters, Mrs. Richard Hennessy and Mrs. F. F. Boland. The funeral service will be held at his late residence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, with interment at Calvary Cemetery.

Leonard Miller.

Leonard Miller, for sixteen years a letter-carrier at the Southwest Station, died yesterday of dyspepsia, after an illness of six months, at his home, No. 748 South Jefferson street, aged 53 years. He was born in Germany and came to Chicago in 1860. He was a member of the Eighty-second Illinois and U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral will be held Tuesday at 1 p. m., at his late residence. Interment at Graceland.

DISASTROUS BLAZE AT ATHOL, MASS.

Two Business Blocks Destroyed, Entailing a Loss of $135,000.

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 21.—The most disastrous fire ever known in Athol occurred today. The Masonic and Central Blocks were completely destroyed, five merchants, the post-office, and the Masonic rooms being burned out. A. C. Porter, George Burnham, L. C. Perry, and William Connor of Orange, firemen, were seriously injured by falling walls, Perry probably fatally. The property loss is $135,000; insurance $75,000.

FOUND AND LOST AGAIN.

EVANSVILLE'S MISSING PREACHER TURNS UP AT FREEPORT, ILL.

The Rev. Robert N. Martin Telegraphs to His Home for Money, Saying He Is Sick, but Disappears Before Friends Arrive—He Is Supposed to Be Demented—A Peoria Man Breaks His Friend's Neck in Illustrating the Proper Method of Killing a Hen—Miscellany.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Robert N. Martin, a missing minister of the Baptist church of Evansville, Wis., came to Freeport from the East on an early train Saturday morning. He requested to be directed to the best hotel in Freeport. He registered at the hotel as Robert N. Martin, Evansville, Wis. In the afternoon he sent a dispatch to W. H. Snyder of Evansville stating that he was sick and out of money, and requested him to send him $10 by telegraph. After sending the telegram he returned to his room and remained there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He asked the clerk at the hotel a dozen times if there was any answer to his message and when he was informed there was none he was greatly annoyed. He ate his supper at 6 o'clock and half an hour later he locked the door of the room he had been occupying, went out on the street, and has not been seen since.

A gentleman arrived from Evansville on the 8 o'clock train to take him home, and when informed that the minister had left the hotel he notified the police. They searched every place in the town they thought he might be, but without success. The valise he had with him is still in his room and contains a number of articles of wearing apparel. The linen is stamped Robert N. Martin, and has been identified as belonging to him. The search for him was continued all day Sunday, but without results.

It is the supposition of the searchers that he took the 7 o'clock train on the Northwestern road for the East. The man from Evansville returned home tonight firmly convinced that the person that sent the dispatch is the missing minister. The reason he gave for not sending the money he telegraphed for was that the people of Evansville thought it was an impostor who wanted to get the money and then skip out. The story that he was sick when he telegraphed for money is denied by the hotel clerk, who says he was in the best of health when he was at the hotel. That he is out of his mind there is but little doubt in the minds of the Evansville people.

BROKE THE SUBJECT'S NECK.

A Peoria Man Gives a Fatal Illustration of Killing a Chicken.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 21.—James Hannon while showing a funeral party how to kill a chicken today, broke the neck of Patrick Lyons, a man 60 years of age. The entire party were sitting in a saloon after the funeral, and Hannon gave the old man's neck a slight twist. The fact that the old man was dead did not develop until several hours later when the party arose to go home. The practical illustration had broken his neck.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Got Married and Took Poison.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Yesterday P. J. Morarty, a bartender, skated across the bay with a pretty young girl named Nelson, not yet 15 years of age, and the couple were married. They had only been acquainted a few days. Last night a woman with whom Morarty has been living, who claimed to be his wife, called upon the couple, and made threats. She claimed that Morarty had other wives. There was another storm when the girl's parents learned of her marriage. Morarty slipped out of the back window, went to a drug store, took laudanum, and will die.

Wounded by a Policeman.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—John Marley, a fireman on the Kansas City road, was shot in East Dubuque last night by Officer Harney and probably fatally wounded. Marley was around town intoxicated most of the afternoon trying to sell a laprobe. The officer walked up to Marley to arrest him. The latter started to walk away. The officer ordered him to stop, and when about fifty feet off fired and struck Marley in the shoulder. The shooting is universally regarded as unwarrantable.

Couldn't Attend His Child's Funeral.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. James Campbell, a Methodist preacher, was Saturday found guilty of committing a criminal operation upon Annie Huntsman, and was sentenced to a term of three years in the State prison. His child, a girl aged 6 years, died the day before he was sentenced to prison and the funeral was held today. The court ordered that Campbell should be permitted to attend the funeral, but the Sheriff positively refused to obey the order. A motion will be made early tomorrow for a new trial.

Squatters on Reservoir Land.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Nearly every valuable tract of reservoir land in this district has been occupied by squatters. In a few days they will come to the land-office to make entry. The applications will of course be rejected in all cases where entry has already been made, and appeals will be taken. There were about forty entries accepted here Saturday, and doubtless each will involve a contest. Some of the squatters have occupied the land for years.

Refused to Preach the Funeral Sermon.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. F. S. Buenger of Lemars has created a storm of indignant comment by refusing to read the burial service or in any way take part in the funeral services over the body of Volga Eldges, a member of his congregation who died from the effects of too much whisky. The Rev. Buenger has been vigorously advocating total abstinence, and says that he took this course to more emphatically impress upon his people his abhorrence of strong drink and those who use it.

Charges Her Husband with Cruelty.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The only topic of conversation in society circles here is the divorce suit which Mrs. Dr. Wilson has instituted against her husband. It is only eighteen months since they were married. Dr. Wilson is one of the leading physicians in Galesburg, and he and his wife have been prominent in society. Mrs. Wilson charges her husband with choking and beating her and with causing her horse to run away while she was alone in the buggy.

Claims 160 Acres in Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Howard S. Hodson, an attorney at Cape Charles, Va., claims for a man named Kellogg that said Kellogg is the rightful owner of 160 acres of land on which is located a part of this city. He asserts that the land formerly belonged to Charles Kellogg, who in 1856 moved to Matanzas, Cuba, without deeding the land, and there died, leaving a son, who now comes to America hoping to recover the land. Hodson says the land was sold for taxes and that the present owners have a tax title.

Street-Car Passengers Hurt.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 21.—An electric motor-car jumped the track at Twenty-fifth street and Capitol avenue this morning and turned bottom up. Several passengers were injured and burned by coals from the stove. Mrs. Dennis O'Halloran had her face and neck severely cut and received internal injuries. Miss Aggie McNaughton was cut about the head and her body was severely bruised. It is believed both will recover.

Man-Hunt in Indiana.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The Sheriff and posse with many Hanover students were out nearly all night scouring the country in search of the two tramps who assaulted Miss Morse at Hanover last night. A skiff was stolen last night below this city and abandoned on the Kentucky side of the river. It is supposed the perpetrators of the outrage thus escaped. A posse is now in Trimble County, Kentucky, endeavoring to find their trail.

No Trace of Lepper.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—The whereabouts of A. F. Lepper, the young man who disappeared ten days ago, is still unknown. Word comes today from Chillicothe that the man found there answering his description is not Lepper. His friends begin to fear foul play.

JOHN TURLINGTON ESCAPES AGAIN.

The Famous Missouri Murderer Makes a Break for Liberty but Is Recaptured.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Dec. 21.—John Turlington, the condemned murderer of Sheriff Cramer, who recently escaped and was recaptured, contrived to cut a hole in the top of his cell which adjoins the roof, and by soaping his body last night crawled through and by means of a rope made of one of his blankets reached the ground. He stole one of the Sheriff's horses and rode off. He was discovered this afternoon near Otterville concealed in a cornshock. He will probably be brought to the jail here and left there for safekeeping until his execution. His case is now before the Supreme Court.

Chicago received the finest importation of Japanese goods sent to this country. At No. 27 East Washington street.

FATAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

THEY RESULT IN MURDER AND SUICIDE AT GRAND CROSSING.

Henry Christiansen Chokes His Wife to Death and Cuts His Own Throat—Rumor of Criminal Proceedings Against Kean—Struggle with a Crazy Man—One Switchman Killed and Another Maimed—The Progress of Suburban Chicago—Other News.

Mrs. Andrew Nelson, No. 7099 Drexel avenue, Grand Crossing, went into the room occupied by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Christiansen, yesterday morning to awaken them. She found her mother dead and her father covered with blood and apparently dying. The old woman's face was discolored and marks on her throat showed that she had been strangled. The old man had a great gash across his throat and as he breathed through his severed windpipe the blood gushed out with every respiration.

Christiansen was conscious, though he could not speak. When asked if he had killed himself he nodded affirmatively, and a horrid gurgle came from the wound in his throat as he attempted to reply. Then he made signs with his hands to show how it had been done. He also signified that he had cut his throat and pointed to a bloody razor that lay on the floor.

Dr. Chapman made a temporary dressing. The dying man was then put in a patrol-wagon and started on a twelve-mile ride for the County Hospital. Strangely enough, he was still alive when the hospital was reached. The surgeons were surprised at the man's vitality, but operations were at once begun to relieve and if possible to save him.

The wound, while not reaching quite from ear to ear, was fully five inches in length. It had severed the external jugular vein on the left side, also the carotid artery, slightly nicked the muscular tissue, and when the larynx was cut half across one could view the workings of the vocal organs and the epiglottis. The immediate treatment consisted in sewing up the incision in the larynx with catgut sutures, after which the patient could articulate distinctly. The wound was then closed and a drainage tube inserted. The loss of blood and the pain of the operation reduced the action of the heart so low that hypodermic injections of morphine were used to restore it.

There were no witnesses to the deed and nobody was in the house when it was committed. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson came downtown shopping Saturday evening and did not return until nearly midnight, and went to bed without a suspicion that there was anything wrong in the next room. Mrs. Christiansen was in the bed, but was fully dressed. Christiansen was lying by her side, but was in his night clothes. That Christiansen cut his throat in cold blood is shown by the fact that he had turned the blade of the razor back and fastened it with windings of yarn. It is probable that the old man choked his wife to death before the return of the Nelsons, since they heard no noise in the next room. But whether he cut his throat then or lay by the side of his dead wife until overcome by remorse cannot be said. The blood on the razor had hardened, yet it seems hardly possible that the man could have lived many hours with such a gash in his throat.

There is no known motive for the crime. Christiansen was 61 years old, his wife 63. They had lived with the Nelsons for several months. The old lady had been knitting stockings for Christmas presents, and her husband had several times objected to her sitting up late over her work. It may be that she refused to go to bed, and that in a fit of rage he threw her on the bed and choked her to death. The razor was wound with yarn from the ball from which she was knitting.

Christiansen died at 12 o'clock.

WILL WARRANTS BE SWORN OUT?

A Report That Kean's Creditors Will Bring Criminal Proceedings—Special Partners.

It was rumored late last night that criminal warrants are to be sworn out against Banker S. A. Kean and any of his employés who took deposits during any of the thirty days preceding the suspension.

Neither Mr. Kean nor Mr. Warne had been informed last evening of any such intended movement on the part of the bank's creditors.

Said an attorney for some of the depositors: "I am much interested in these erstwhile partners of Kean, and just at this time deem it proper to ask Assignee Jacobs about the $10,000 drawn out by John Farson when he withdrew from the firm. According to the account given by Mr. Farson on the stand, the business had been conducted in such a manner that money was lost instead of made, and this $10,000 must have been taken from the then deposits. If the firm of S. A. Kean & Co. can show no consideration I intend to make an effort to have it returned to the assets. Mr. Kean seems to have had many partners who have not been called on to explain, and whatever be the conditions of their severance of business relations they can be held to the amount of their subscribed stock up to the time when the unpaid capital is made good."

To assignee, depositors, attorneys, and all connected in the suspension yesterday offered a breathing spell from examination, to be resumed this morning with increased complications.

The bank was dark during the entire day and the assignee's statement has not progressed since Saturday night. Assignee Jacobs discredits the charge that nearly $200,000 is unaccounted for. According to his figures, based on Cashier Warne's books, there will be a much better showing than is generally supposed. He will place two men at work this morning on the account of bills receivable.

ONE DEAD, THE OTHER MAIMED.

Accident in the Baltimore and Ohio Switching Yards at South Chicago.

An unusually heavy shove given a string of freight-cars by a switch engine caused the death of one switchman and the maiming of a second. The accident took place in the yards of the Baltimore and Ohio road at South Chicago yesterday.

John Reynard, a switchman employed by that road, was making a coupling, assisted by William Sattenville. When the signal was given the engineer to close in the cars were sent forward with such speed that they crushed into the rest of the train with terrific force. Reynard and Sattenville were thrown off their feet. The former fell under the wheels and was horribly mangled. Sattenville had both arms torn away by the colliding cars.

The body of the dead switchman was taken to the morgue. Reynard had lived at No. 8708 Erie avenue, South Chicago. He leaves a family.

STRUGGLE WITH AN INSANE MAN.

An Austin Man Tries to Jump from a Fourth Story Window.

Knud Lockken, 40 years old, a resident of Austin, and reputed to be a man of considerable means, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the fourth story window of No. 740½ West Adams street, yesterday afternoon. Lockken has been suffering from insomnia for several months. Last Friday he came to the city to be treated by Dr. H. L. Skiles, No. 963 West Monroe street. The doctor began treating Lockken and had him quartered at No. 740½ West Adams street.

Lockken took possession of a rear room on the fourth floor. A nurse named Charles Rose was engaged, and he kept constant watch over the patient. Lockken evinced no symptoms of insanity, although he was very nervous and was given to walking about his room a great deal. Saturday night he rested well, and yesterday morning expressed himself as feeling well. About 2 o'clock he said he would take a nap, and the attendant stepped out of the room and seated himself in the hall near the door.

In a few moments he heard a noise as though Lockken was getting out of bed, and rushed into the room. As he entered Lockken sprang to the window and with one tug tore the screen from its fastenings. He then jumped against the glass, breaking in both the lower and upper sashes. The attendant caught him by the leg as he attempted to force himself through the window and jump to the yard below. Lockken struggled and attempted to release himself. He is a powerful man, and although Rose is a large, strong man he was on the point of letting go his hold when Mr. Sweger, the landlord, heard the noise and came to his assistance. A hard struggle took place. The insane man made every effort to release himself and managed to get his body half way out of the window.

Several people who were passing at the time heard the noise and stopped to see the struggle. Lockken saw them and cried out that he was being murdered and called on them to release him. His shouts attracted a large crowd, and the street was filled with people who became excited, many of them claiming that the house was a private hospital for the insane. After a fight of nearly fifteen minutes Mr. Sweger managed to get his hand on the throat of Lockken and he was dragged into the room, bleeding profusely from the many cuts on his face and body caused by his jump through the glass. Dr. Skiles was called, and after dressing the wounds the man was taken in a patrol wagon to the Detention Hospital.

Lockken, who is an expert car-builder, has been subject to frequent attacks of insanity for several years past. He formerly lived on Center avenue, in this city, and while there jumped from a third story window, sustaining serious injuries. During another of his insane periods he jumped through a window on the second floor, and was picked up unconscious on the pavement below. The physician at the Detention Hospital says the man is badly cut up and injured internally, and thinks it doubtful if he can live through the day.

GROWTH OF SUBURBAN CHICAGO.

Figures That Speak Volumes for the Increase of Population and Building.

The official report of Building Inspector Borteius relative to the improvements in Englewood shows that suburb to be increasing in population and buildings. The same may be said of the section lying immediately north—the Stock-Yards. In that district there are more business houses. In January, February, and March 600 buildings were erected at a cost of $1,289,400. In April, May, and June 751 buildings were built at a cost of $1,274,200. In July, August, and September 845 buildings were erected at a cost of $1,634,100. In October 292 buildings were built at a cost of $607,600, and in November 180 were put up at a cost of $273,600. In the present month almost 100 have been erected, but no cost is given. The grand total for the town, however, is $5,078,800.

The building in Englewood is well scattered. From Fifty-fifth to Seventy-first street and from Halsted street to Center avenue 194 houses have been built at a total cost of $616,800. In that territory several business blocks were also erected. Between Sixty-first and Sixty-fifth streets and Stewart avenue and Halsted street a fine class of buildings, business blocks, and residence flats has been built and nearly $500,000 has been invested in that district. The Baptist church cost $70,000. The Timmerman Block, including a hotel and opera-house, cost $102,000.

Between Seventy-first and Eighty-seventh streets and west of State, where only a brief time ago cabbages and corn were raised, 218 buildings were built at a cost of $1,122,000. Between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, Halsted street and Stewart avenue, 133 houses have been built at a cost of $277,150. In Chicago Lawn ninety-one buildings have been erected at a cost of $182,000.

In that territory between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-first streets and Stewart avenue and Halsted streets only eighty-eight houses were built, but they were erected at a cost of $299,400. Only eighteen frame buildings, all two stories high, were built, and they cost $36,000.

HAD A LIVELY SESSION.

A Meeting of the Labor Advocates That Was Full of Features.

The Trades and Labor Assembly had a lively meeting at Bricklayers' Hall yesterday afternoon. There were present about 175 delegates and the same number of visitors, among whom were quite a crowd of women who had come to learn the report of the American Federation of Labor on the question of woman suffrage. Mrs. Fanny Kavanaugh, Miss Kate Kane, Mrs. Loomis, and Mrs. Brown of the Woman's Alliance occupied front seats.

The committee appointed to investigate the transactions of Pomeroy and Meyers reported what had been done in the courts against these men and the Chairman of the committee, W. S. Timblin, was loud in his denunciations. Several persons undertook to defend the men, and Mr. Pomeroy made a long speech demanding that the assembly either send him to the penitentiary or vindicate his character. The report was finally accepted by a unanimous vote. In the discussion it was suggested that the investigating committee was taking unnecessary time for its investigations in order to swell its fees.

About this time Jack Lavine walked in and took the seat of the Secretary, temporarily vacant. When the Secretary returned and asked for his seat Lavine replied:

"Whatcher mean? My seat? Want-er, want-er make a bill fer 'vestigation committee?"

It was with some difficulty that Lavine could be induced to move. As he started off he encountered Mr. Pomeroy, to whom he made some remark inaudible to those around. Pomeroy replied in a loud tone:

"Don't you talk to me, or I'll give you a biff in the nose."

Lavine was very much intoxicated and made another remark, at which Pomeroy jumped up and struck him in the chest. Then the excitement commenced. Men ran to stop the fight. Women screamed and ran to the exit. The men were separated and Lavine finally removed.

Tommy then told of the miners being the trade selected to strike for eight hours' work in May. He finally said that the American Federation of Labor, representing 500,000 workingmen, had requested the consideration by the people of an amendment to the National Constitution securing to women the exercise of rights of suffrage. Routine proceedings closed the meeting.

BROKE UP A GANG OF THIEVES.

The Perpetrators of a Series of Burglaries at Englewood Finally Captured.

The Hyde Park Police Station has as inmates just now a gang of notorious young thieves who were apprehended during the last week, together with proceeds of their thefts to the value of about $2,500. They have been operating since last July with fair success through Englewood and the Stock-Yards district.

Some days ago, while two officers connected with the Thirty-fifth street police were hunting the thieves they arrested Harley Merrill, who resided at Butler and Thirty-eighth streets, and who had served a term at Joliet. They had no particular case against Merrill, but when arrested he supposed it was for robbery. The officers preserved a discreet and dignified silence and then Merrill "talked." He told the police that he had committed several robberies in Englewood and named Joseph Brennan as his accomplice. The officers went to Merrill's room, and after a search found about two pecks of jewelry. Secret instructions were issued to arrest Brennan, and a week ago last night he was found in the company of a young woman at Halsted and Fifty-first streets. He told of the houses he had looted in Englewood and what he had done with the stolen goods. The police were not idle, and soon had twenty cases against Merrill, with about half that number against Brennan. When one was confronted with the knowledge of what the other said more information was secured and Patrick McCabe and wife of Halsted and Thirty-eighth streets were arrested. Some dresses and costly coats were found in their house. They were locked up in Hyde Park. McCabe died Thursday of consumption. King Cunningham and Billy Ryder, a son of the notorious Andy Ryder, were also arrested. The police afterward arrested Mrs. John Kelly of Forty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue on a charge of receiving stolen property. When they searched her house they found several hundred dollars' worth of silks, satins, and velvet. A 17-year-old girl named Frances Smith was taken into custody, and on searching her house numerous carpets, tablecloths, and dresses were found. Their last arrest was that of Ida Strahan on the charge of complicity. All have been released on bail and will be granted a hearing by Justice Wallace Wednesday.

SERIOUSLY INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Two Toledo Sisters Jump from a Carriage with Painful Results.

Jennie and Lillian Allen, two sisters who live in Toledo, O., met with serious injuries last evening in a runaway accident. The girls had been stopping at No. 147 Monroe street. Last evening they hired a carriage to make some calls. At Archer avenue and Clark street a Lake Shore train dashed by and frightened the horses. The teamed turned east with terrific speed. Several passers-by tried to stop the horses. The team continued south on State street and the girls jumped from the carriage. Jennie sustained a compound fracture of her left leg. Her sister fell upon her head and received a fracture of the skull. They were taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Neither will die.

DISPLAY OF OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Opticians All Over the Country Interesting Themselves—The Lake-Front Question.

There is a movement on foot to make the display of optical instruments at the Columbian Exposition the finest ever seen. A local optician is authority for the statement that opticians all over the country are already interesting themselves in the matter.

In the knowledge and science of optics, he says, the United States is ahead of all countries, but Europe leads in the manufacture of instruments. Consequently the man who has charge of that exhibit must be one who is thoroughly posted on the European manufactures and one in whom foreign dealers will have confidence. With such a man in charge dealers in this country will give every possible aid. This exhibit at Paris is said to have been one of extraordinary interest.

The commission and directory have both been petitioned to pay particular attention to tis exhibit and to put a practical optician in charge of it, but no action has been taken as yet.

Regarding the Lake-Front controversy B. F. Ayer claims that the Illinois Central is already occupying 300 feet. This will be rather a surprise to some Chicagoans, but it is nevertheless technically true. Its breakwater is 300 feet from the western edge of the tracks and the occupancy, as pointed out in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is claimed because of the position of the breakwater. Its tracks, however, cover only about 200 feet, except at the extreme northern end of the strip, where a little more is taken. In many places there is water between the breakwater and the tracks, and if the Illinois Central can put its tracks on the extra 100 feet without a fight the directors are anxious to know why it does not do so, and why it did not call attention to its right when it was offered 300 feet further out. If it did not interfere with its State grant why was legislation needed at Springfield? It seemed willing to have some legislation requested through the Columbian Exposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Secretary Blaine has before him several drafts of the World's Fair proclamation. When the President's approval of the financial guarantee is forthcoming, as it will be soon, the proclamation will not be long delayed. It will be perhaps shorter than the Chicago people desire, as all the subjects they want mentioned will not be recited. The main point is to notify "all the nations of the earth that the Fair is going to be held," and this does not call for a rhetorical production dwelling on details.

PRETTYMAN CREDITORS TO MEET.

Called to Assemble at North Side Turner Hall Tonight—A Committee's Complaint.

Coles Bros., John Kaiser, and Charles L. Feldkamp, representing the creditors of the Prettyman Bank and the North Division Lumber company, have issued a circular calling a meeting of the creditors at North Side Turner Hall at 7 o'clock this evening. The object of the meeting is to "listen to an explanation as to how the interest of creditors of the bank and lumber company is most satisfactorily protected." The circular further says that any information desired by a creditor relative to his claim will be cheerfully given.

A committee consisting of George A. Montgomery, Joseph M. Eisner, and B. D. Hubbell, representing lumber companies' creditors do not approve of the methods being pursued by the assignee.

"The fact is," said Mr. Montgomery, "there's too much litigation. If this sort of thing is kept up there will be little prospect of the creditors receiving any money at all. What we want is action that will result quickly and enable us to get a part of our money anyway."

"That's the way the creditors of the bankers feel," said Mr. Eisner, who was one of the depositors in the defunct institution. "The law is all right to a certain extent, but we think we're getting too much of it for our own good."

WHERE THE POLICE DO NOT ENTER.

A Wealth-Laden Miner in a Gambling House While Friends Search for Him.

Charles H. Goodwill, manager of the Goodwill mine at Buena Vista, Colo., lodged information at the Harrison Street Station yesterday that his partner, Peter Walters, was missing. They came to Chicago three weeks ago "to buck the tiger." Saturday night they in some way got separated and yesterday morning his friend was missing. As Walters had about $4,000, Goodwill notified all the police stations and a general search was begun. During the evening Walters made his appearance looking rather the worse for wear. He had managed to plant $400 on faro in Kirk Gunn's establishment, No. 125 Clark street, and at another disposed of a deposit check for $1,500 and some gold nuggets valued at $150.

Goodwill was so overjoyed at his comrade's return that he opened several small bottles and the pair retired without giving notice to the police. Goodwill says that the best place to hide in Chicago is a gambling-house, for the police do not know of their existence. Payment on the $1,500 check has been stopped.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Christian Socialists Indorse Bellamy.

The Christian Socialists at their meeting in Emerson Hall, No. 45 Randolph street, yesterday listened to a paper by Lewis Saxby in which the principles of Edward Bellamy were advocated. Mr. Saxby said the principles of Christian socialism differed from those of German socialism or from anarchy, though there were many good things in both those systems. Christian socialism was a logical sequence of Christianity—a full carrying out of the Golden Rule. If it were urged that communism of property would tend to destroy enterprise, men might be engaged in a nobler pursuit than trying to get more money than their neighbors.

Suffocated by Gas.

Charles Hall, a clerk formerly in the employ of Lyon & Healy, was found dead in his room yesterday at No. 314 Washington boulevard. At about 10 o'clock, as one of the girls was passing through the hallway she discovered that the gas was escaping somewhere on that floor. She knocked on Hall's door, and receiving no response called for assistance. The door was forced in and Hall found dead in bed. The gas was turned on full force. The body was removed to Klaner's undertaking establishment, No. 186 Milwaukee avenue.

Colored Girls Rescued.

Officer French left last evening for Milwaukee, where two young colored girls, Lizzie Fisher, 15 years old, and Viola Fisher, 17 years old, are held by order of Chief Marsh. It was reported to Patrolman Smith Wednesday that these girls were taken from their home in Chicago by a Mrs. Hunter and detained in her house in Milwaukee for improper purposes. Mrs. Hunter has been arrested and will be prosecuted.

Assaulted and Robbed.

Arthur Grembly, No. 133 Thirty-fifth street, was followed from the car to his own door by two men early yesterday morning, who, after assaulting him, brutally robbed him of his watch and $36. Grembly's cries attracted the police, who succeeded in capturing the highwaymen. At the station they gave the names of Barney McCann and J. J. Reilly.

Four Hundred Out of Work.

The extension plant operated by the Calumet Iron and Steel company at Cummings, near South Chicago, has shut down, and has thrown about 400 men out of employment. The company has transacted a vast amount of business in the last year, and the suspension of work is said to be simply in order to take stock. It is supposed that work will commence after the holidays.

Has Not Failed.

Under the head "Yesterday's Record of Failures" there appeared a dispatch in Sunday's TRIBUNE concerning Strange Bros. of Sioux City, Ia., to the effect that they had filed a mortgage on their property for $19,000. Joseph Strange of Strange Bros. said yesterday that the firm was all right financially and has not failed.

California Exhibit.

"California on Wheels," a special train containing exhibits of the different products of California, is now at the Wisconsin Central depot. The exhibit will be open to the public for three days, beginning today.

Items.

The steambarge A. D. Hayward, Capt. W. E. Ladner, arrived at 9 o'clock last night with lumber from Muskegon.

The State platform of the Socialistic Labor party, which was adopted at the convention of September, 1889, was taken up and discussed by the Waverly Hall Socialists yesterday afternoon.

Have you seen the elaborate Japanese exhibit of high art goods at No. 27 East Washington street? It surpasses everything ever shown in Chicago before.

DEDICATED A SANCTUARY

SERVICES AT THE NEW FORTY-FIRST STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An Impressive Sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York—Services in Memory of the Late Deacon Caleb Foote Gates—The Characteristics of a Model Young Man Described by the Rev. Robert McIntyre—Christmas Songs and Sermons—Other Services.

The Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, at Grand boulevard and Forty-first street, was dedicated yesterday. The corner-stone of the new sanctuary was laid Oct. 17, 1889, and with the exception of the great organ is now completed. It is a magnificent structure, built of brown raindrop stone. The architecture is almost purely Romanesque, and the building is of majestic appearance. The stately circular arch is everywhere employed, and on the northeast corner rises a massive square tower, in Romanesque style, with perfectly plain pyramidal roof. The size of the building is 90x100 feet. The interior is extremely well arranged. The auditorium occupies the front of the building. It has a spacious gallery around the front and sides of the room, and the seating capacity of the house is fully 400. The roof is paneled in red oak, and all the furnishings and furniture are of the same material.

The pulpit is a beautiful piece of carving, and is the gift of Mr. Lowden. The organ and choir will be in the rear of the pulpit. The organ has been donated by the Young People's Society of the church, and it is now being constructed at a cost of $6,000. In the rear of the audience-room is the Sunday-school room, 100x35 feet in dimensions, and above stairs are three large parlors, two 30x30 in size and one 30x40. The kitchens and storerooms needed to carry on the social features of the church are similarly located. The cost of the edifice is $90,000.

Nearly 2,100 persons were present at 11 o'clock yesterday morning when the quartet, consisting of Messrs. George E. Peirce and Frank C. Smith, Mrs. F. D. McPhetridge and Miss Virginia Hinman, sang the opening anthem, Dudley Buck's "Te Deum" in B minor. The pastor, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, offered prayer and read the lesson for the day. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City. His text was from Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, fourth chapter, fifth verse.

"I need not tell you how deep is my interest in the work of this day," said Dr. Hall, "and in the congregation which is to worship in this splendid sanctuary, or how earnest is my sympathy with you as you take possession of this house of God. These walls are to be sanctified and dedicated to the service of God, but we may add a peculiar sacredness by consecrating it to the service of God through Jesus Christ our Lord. More and more of sacredness will ever be associated with this edifice in the minds of this congregation." Continuing he said that in it would be performed the holiest rites known among men—baptisms, marriages, funerals, and the sacramental rites of the church. Those associations would sanctify it peculiarly to many souls. The vivid impressions of God's truth received in it would make it especially holy and sacred to others; and still greater numbers would hold it sacred for the sweet consolation conferred in it in hours of sorrow, grief, and heartache. In such associations as these the real sacredness of God consisted. He hoped that the sanctuary would be kept for such high offices. He recognized a tendency to use the church for the presentation of trivial entertainments. He deprecated such practices, and besought his hearers "to maintain God's house for the celebration of the sacraments, the preaching of God, and the salvation of souls." In dedicating that church he wished to dedicate it "to the Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty."

In the afternoon addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. J. H. Worcester, W. W. Totheroh, J. H. Barrows, M. W. Stryker, and E. J. McPherson. The Rev. H. T. Miller, the Rev. J. N. Boyd, and the Rev. Herrick Johnson also assisted at the afternoon and evening services.

HIS MEMORY IS CHERISHED.

Friends of the Late Caleb Foote Gates Speak of His Good Works.

The memory of the late Deacon Caleb Foote Gates was honored in the First Congregational Church last night and his character and services to his fellow-men were made the subject of tributes from associates in the many lines of work along which Mr. Gates labored for the good of humanity and the cause of Christ's church. The laborer whose life is held in such loving remembrance died the early part of last summer after years spent in the furtherance of missionary, educational, and charitable objects.

The meeting last night was held under the auspices of the Congregational Club, the City Missionary Society, and the Theological Seminary. There were present beside the congregation of the church in which the meeting was held many worshipers from the Congregational bodies and a large number of Bohemians from Bethany Church, which Mr. Gates was more instrumental than any one person in founding.

A prayer and a hymn were followed by an address by W. H. Bradley, who spoke of Mr. Gates as a Christian business-man. He first traced Mr. Gates' early struggles and then his final successes in the business world, all of which had been attained in a manner consistent with the profession of his faith in Christ made when but a youth.

The work of Mr. Gates as a laborer for the missionary cause was the subject of F. W. Blatchford's remarks. The enthusiasm of Mr. Gates, the money and the time that he gave to the furtherance of the cause, the vast and studious research devoted to the subject, and his final parting with his son who was to enter upon missionary work in far-off Mesopotamia were dwelt upon in a way that showed how thoroughly the sacrifices that were made by Mr. Gates were appreciated by those who worked side by side with him in his endeavors to preach the gospel to all the world.

Dr. E. P. Goodwin spoke of Mr. Gates as a Christian layman, of his stalwart faith with its intense intolerance of latter day criticism of the Bible, which would put fallible thought against the Scriptural "Thus saith the Lord." "He believed in progress," continued Dr. Goodwin, "but he found no reason to modify his religious belief. There was with him no thrusting out of Jonah, nor cutting of Isaiah's prophecies in twain. He stood for the old faith once delivered to the Saints, and his last declaration of belief was the one he had proclaimed for fifty years."

The Rev. Dr. Savage spoke of Mr. Gates' work for the Theological Seminary, and the labor on the behalf of the Bohemians was voiced by the Rev. E. A. Adams. Dr. Curtis spoke of the aid given the City Missionary Society by Mr. Gates, and the meeting was brought to a close by S. M. Moore, the President of the Congregational Club, who spoke of his dead friend in a voice broken with sorrow.

WHAT A YOUNG MAN SHOULD BE.

The Rev. Mr. McIntyre's Idea of the Principles He Should Follow—Other Services.

A graphic description of a model young man, or rather the Rev. Robert McIntyre's idea of one, was presented to as many people as could possibly crowd into Grace Methodist Church last night.

After a few introductory remarks concerning some of the young men in the seven churches of Asia to whom John wrote from his exile at Patmos, Mr. McIntyre said there were just as strong and pure men in the church today as there were then. Compare the young men who attended church with those who attended the theater and the former would be declared far superior. It was a difficult thing for a young man to escape the snares, such as the theaters, dance halls, saloons, gambling-houses, and houses of darkness, where the scarlet woman hid. But every sin in Chicago was as old as Sodom, and there were some of the unclean sins of old times not in vogue now, so there was no reason why the modern young man could not be as pure as those to whom John wrote.

Mr. McIntyre knew personally of the temptations which beset young men in Chicago. He had had the oily-tongued gambler's "plugger" tap him on the shoulder and invite him to come in. The speaker never gave in, he never tasted intoxicating drink save at the communion table, and never gambled in any form. Continuing he gave a vivid description of a young country boy being ensnared by a shark in a gambling-house, and of his remorse when he had lost his last dollar.

A model young man would be rich in love for his parents, would have high regard for virtue, would never take the name of God in vain, would never ape the rich nor covet riches, would never bet or speculate, would never loaf, would shun evil companions, and never stay in the company of a libertine, would have clean books in his room, would not have the pictures of actresses and evil persons of both sexes in his room, would never sow wild oats, and would never be a poltroon or a coward. As for a libertine, the model young man would avoid him as he would a leper or a case of small-pox.

The Jewish Past, Present, and Future.

The Rev. F. M. Bristol preached on "The Jews and Their History" at Trinity Church last evening. He said the Jewish nation was different from all others in that it was the first nation which recognized a supreme God as a spiritual and unsymbolized divinity. This one idea dominated the character and shaped the course of the whole history of the Hebrew race. Jewish monotheism crowded out all forms of idolatry. This idea of the spirituality of God was the idea of the Christian and it was the right conception of the Supreme Being. One of the saddest chapters in history was that of the Jews since the destruction of Jerusalem. Forced by harsh circumstances to become the usurers of the world they had been for centuries persecuted by peoples called Christians. Such men as Moses Mendelssohn, his son, the composer, Heines, Disraeli, Montefiore, and the Rothschilds showed that the race was still capable of producing men of genius. The race was religious, temperate, and virtuous. Its religion was the foundation upon which Christianity is built, and the ultimate destiny of the Jews is their conversion to Christianity.

Sermons in the Sign Language.

Special services for deaf mutes were held at St. James' Episcopal Church, Huron and Cass streets, yesterday at 10:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. The Rev. A. W. Mann, also a deaf mute, of Cleveland, O., conducted the services in the sign language.

In the morning Holy Communion was celebrated by the deaf mutes in the Sunday-school room of the church. The service of the afternoon was a rendition of the Episcopal form of worship by means of the sign language. The Rev. Mr. Mann preached a sermon from psalms viii., 4.

Deaf mutes from all parts of the city and suburbs were present at both meetings. The Rev. Mr. Mann has missions in nearly all of the large cities east of the Mississippi and he makes periodical visits to each station, one being in Chicago.

The Hope of Fragmentary Men.

The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus' hearers filled every seat in Central Music-Hall last night. The subject of his sermon was "Fragmentary Men." In the list he enumerated many eminent men possessed of remarkable talent in some particular direction, but lacking in some vital point. None such could hope to become perfect, complete men except by the aid of Jesus Christ. He was the only refuge for broken, fragmentary and incomplete men. The congregational singing was led by the choir of Plymouth Church.

Beauty and Civilization.

"Beauty" was the theme of Prof. David Swing's discourse at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning. All nature tends to burst forth into beauty, Prof. Swing said. What is called civilization is not only an obedience to the laws of hydrostatics and gravitation, it is also a perpetual production of things to please the senses. Decoration alone never makes civilization, but it will make it more dear to the heart. If it is not the first it is certainly the second duty of civilization to create all possible forms of beauty. Since civilization began the number of forms of beauty have doubled, thus showing it to be a companion of reason.

"There never has been," said the speaker, "a purely useful civilization. When wisdom founds a house on a rock taste rushes in to decorate it. Beauty may come in without wisdom, but wisdom never comes in without beauty. All beauty grows with the growing volume of knowledge. Christmas is philosophy in bloom. Architecture, painting, sculpture, and music can say but little, and the ideas of religion must look to other forms of expression. Christmas speaks a language simpler than all creeds, and on this day the theory of religion is turned into facts."

CHRISTMAS MUSIC AND TEACHINGS.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Talks of the Progress of Humanity.

There were few vacant seats in the Columbia Theater yesterday morning when Dr. Thomas delivered his Christmas sermon on "Birth Accessions and the World's Progress." "The life of the individual," said Dr. Thomas, "is short; that of the race is long. One thousand million human beings come and go in a few years, but before one generation passes away another has arrived to take its place. Twice at least in each century the thought and sentiment and work of the world pass to other minds and hearts and hands. If the new thinkers were just the same in number and capacity as the old, a dreary monotony would mark the ages. Succession there would be, but not progress. The future could only repeat the past."

Dr. Thomas then dwelt upon race continuity and progress through birth accessions of life. "Were these birth accessions to the life of the world to cease," he said, "in a few years all these busy streets would be deserted and the homes now ringing with laughter and song would be empty and still. All thoughts and hopes move forward with the procession of life.

"What Christianity needs is not bolstering up, or anything thereto akin, but to be understood. Truth is truth whether from the lips of Moses or Socrates."

A Service for the Children.

There was a children's Christmas service at the Fifth Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. The program consisted of songs, recitations, responsive readings, and an address by the pastor, the Rev. Henry T. Miller. Among the musical selections was a Christmas song by Mrs. J. T. Clark and a violin solo, "Ave Maria," by Master Harold Wrenn. The pastor told of Christ entering Jerusalem and his reception by the children, who met him with songs as he entered the temple. The children saw what the older people did not see, that Christ was the Messiah, and they received a blessing in which the others did not share. The new church building, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, was opened for the first time last night for inspection. The furnishings have not yet been put in, but it is expected to have the church ready for occupancy and dedication Jan. 22.

Sunday-School Scholars' Service.

The Third Presbyterian Church, Ogden and Ashland avenues, was decorated with flowers and evergreens last night, and an immense gathering attended the Christmas service of the Sunday-school. The program was a long one, in which excellent music predominated. A welcome address was made by Emma Lou Childs and Lulu Butler. Fred Rice delivered a sermon on "Christmas," and recitations were delivered by Miss Redfield, Bessie Strayer, and Jay Chappell. A collection was taken up for the Chicago Home for Crippled Children. Promotions from the primary to the junior department closed the program.

Songs, Readings, and a Sermon.

At the Union Park Congregational Church, Ashland avenue and Washington boulevard, a long Christmas carol service was rendered. There were responsive readings followed by carols expressive of the birth of Christ, good will, and Christ's triumph as told in song. Members of the Sunday-school recited and the program closed with an address to the school by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Noble.

To Advance Ireland's Cause.

The Irish-Columbian Club, organized for the purpose of promoting literary culture among the young Irishmen and Irish-Americans of Chicago and of enabling them to mutually assist one another in the honorable walks of life, met at Fitzgerald Hall yesterday afternoon and appointed a committee of five to obtain suitable rooms for the club. One of the leading objects of the club is the advancement of the national cause of Ireland. Prominent Irish-American citizens have offered their cordial support in establishing the club on a firm basis.

Drainage in Cicero.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero met at Austin Saturday evening. The special committee appointed to confer with the Drainage Commission of Chicago reported that it had consulted with the Engineer of the commission and in his opinion the Town of Cicero could safely carry out the plan of drainage and sewerage as prepared by Town Engineer Alvord. The resignation of John W. Alvord as Town Engineer was accepted, and C. W. Maynard appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily.

Murdered by a Lunatic.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—Edward Duckert, a bright boy, aged 9, was murdered by an insane man named Frank Morris this afternoon. The parties were next door neighbors. The boy was passing Morris' house when the lunatic rushed out of his gate with an ax and struck the boy on the back of the head with the edge of the weapon. The boy was instantly killed.

The most severe cases of scrofula readily yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood

NO SUCH RULE IN EXISTENCE.

The Chicago Live-Stock Exchange Not Discriminating Against Farmers.

Richard Nash, a member of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange, was amused yesterday by the published report from Springfield that an attempt was to be made by the F. M. B. A. to have the charter of the exchange revoked on account of a rule recently adopted forbidding members of the exchange from buying cattle of any one outside the corporation.

Judge Cicero J. Lindley, the State President of the F. M. B. A., has submitted the question to Attorney-General Hunt, with the request that the legality rule be tested.

"I think," said Mr. Nash, "that when Mr. Hunt asks Judge Lindley for a copy of the exchange's rule at issue there will be some fun. The rule will be necessary as a basis for the suit to annul our charter, and, as no such rule exists nor ever has existed, the legal proceedings won't have a leg to stand on. A suit based on a false assumption will never be brought by a lawyer with a trace of legal acumen.

"The dispatch states, 'the enforcement of this rule means that farmers who ship cattle to the Stock-Yards must pay a commission of 50 cents a head to members of the exchange for selling the stock.' This is the rankest kind of nonsense, but of course one can't argue on the question on account of the nonexistence of the regulation on which this wild statement is based.

"The Chicago Live Stock Exchange members can buy cattle from any man or woman living who has the stock to sell. Furthermore, any person owning stock may come to Chicago and sell it for himself, or may get rid of it through an agent, as he elects, without the slightest interference from the exchange. Cattle are graded and prices are graded; and it takes an expert to do full justice to an absent owner when a sale is on. The exchange has experts, and when it makes a sale it charges a commission of 50 cents a head. The man who pays this gets a better service and saves more money than he would by the employment of an irresponsible agent. It is purely a matter of choice with the farmers whether they sell through the exchange or not, and I can't see for the life of me what they are raising this question for.

"There is absolutely no restriction placed on any one at the Stock-Yards unless he is engaged in a regular commission business, and then we ask him to conform to the rules governing the exchange.

"The American Live Stock company is said to object to our charge of 50 cents. It would probably object to anything connected with us, for it is sore over an occurrence of recent date. The company sued out an injunction against the exchange, but it was speedily dissolved by Judge Tuley, who said the plaintiff did not come into court with clean hands and that the scope and purpose of the company was that of a monopoly. I think we can stand an attack from such a quarter.

"The exchange was organized to correct abuses in the trade, and it has never in any way hindered the freedom of the market. At the time of the proceedings before Judge Tuley affidavits were presented from shippers to the effect that the exchange was a benefit to them, and that, too, largely on account of the uniform charges."

Concerning the reported boycott of the American Live-Stock company by Chicago packers and cattle-buyers, P. D. Armour said last evening he had heard nothing of the purposed agreement. Said Mr. Armour: "Such may or may not be the case, but I have no knowledge of it, and I am not concerned in it if such a compact has been made."

Mr. Cudahy knew of no such formal agreement between the Chicago packers, but acknowledged that since the American Live Stock company had been before Judge Tuley the Chicago Live Stock Exchange had been on no friendly terms with that company. Of course the packers were disposed to favor the home exchanges, he said, but there had been no agreement to boycott the American Live Stock company.

Charged with Criminal Assault.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—William Shalto was arrested here this afternoon charged with criminally assaulting a 5-year-old daughter of Rudolph Rasmussen in the woods a short distance from the city yesterday. The child was terribly injured, but will probably recover. Her little brother, who was with her at the time of the outrage, positively identifies Shalto, but the prisoner denies his guilt.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday.

For Illinois, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary temperature.

For Indiana, fair weather, westerly winds, slightly colder.

For Lower Michigan, fair weather, clearing in northern portion, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

For Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska, warmer, fair weather, southerly winds.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, warmer, fair weather, southerly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 21—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, with slight changes in temperature, brisk westerly winds, backing to southerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.38	54	62	N.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.92	46	50	S. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	29.78	42	46	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	38	40	W.	Rain	.12
Cairo, Ill.	30.42	50	56	N. W.	Haze	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	56	66	W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.34	38	56	W.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.28	38	44	W.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.30	48	50	W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.16	36	40	W.	Fair	.02
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.02	44	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.36	40	48	Calm.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.36	42	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.32	40	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	36	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.28	38	56	S.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.32	36	46	W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	32	36	S.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.26	54	64	E.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	30.00	40	48	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Galveston, Tex.	30.32	64	68	S. E.	Fair	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.20	40	44	W.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.20	32	42	S.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	30.04	48	50	S. W.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	30.06	36	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.30	44	50	W.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.36	58	70	W.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.42	48	52	N. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.40	40	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.38	48	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.26	34	48	S.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.18	38	40	W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	30	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.20	38	40	W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.56	34	34	W.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	29.58	32	32	S. W.	Snow	.26
Moorhead, Minn.	29.90	34	42	S.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.38	54	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.36	60	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
New York City	29.90	38	42	S.	Cl'udy	.01
Norfolk, Va.	30.14	54	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.34	44	52	S.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.80	40	40	W.	Cl'udy	.18
Pensacola, Fla.	30.36	60	64	S.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.98	42	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Port Huron, Mich.	30.12	38	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.08	48	56	S. W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.86	32	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
St. Louis, Mo.	30.40	46	52	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.14	32	42	S. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.42	40	42	W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.18	36	52	W.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.24	42	54	S.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.38	42	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.44	46	52	N.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.22	36	50	W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.34	66	72	S.	Clear	....
*Portland, Ore.	....	..	..	....	....	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	....	..	..	....	....	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, steamers La Bourgogne, Havre; California, Mediterranean ports.

Prawl Point—Passed, steamer Rhaetia, New York for Hamburg.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y & Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2358.

ALLYN—J. L., wife of Maj. Arthur W. Allyn, at 244 Oakwood-boulevard, Dec. 20. Funeral Holy Angel Spirits Tuesday 10 a. m.

RADDLE—Dec. 21, 1890, at 3816 South Halsted-st., James Raddle, aged 34 years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 9 a. m., to C., M. and St. P. depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

CONNORS—Lorette, the beloved daughter of John and Mary Connors, aged 18 months. Funeral Monday, Dec. 22, from residence, 589 W. Superior-st.

ELLIS—At his residence, No. 9 Bryant-av., Dec. 20, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, aged 62 years. Funeral from First Baptist Church, corner South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st., at 1 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, Dec. 23. Interment at Oakwoods. No flowers.

HALLIDAY—The funeral of Mrs. Elisa J. Halliday will take place from her late home, 23 Sholto-st., Monday at 1 o'clock.

MILLER—Dec. 20, Leonard Miller, beloved husband of Magdelana Miller, aged 53 years 3 months 5 days. Funeral from late residence, 748 South Jefferson-st., Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. Friends invited.

McHUGH—At his home, 387 East Division-st., Sunday, Dec. 21, 1890, in the 65th year of his age, John McHugh of the Parish of Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland. Funeral will take place from above number Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MORGAN—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. M. J. Morgan, 194 Michigan-av., Sunday, Dec. 21, Seward D. Morgan, brother of the late Charles P. Morgan. Auburn and Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

RAY—At his residence, No. 502 Fulton-st., Dec. 20, of heart failure, David Ray, aged 75 years; father of Frank D. Ray, Mrs. D. Allard, and Mrs. G. Sackett. Funeral, Tuesday, 2 p. m., by carriages from late residence to Graceland.

DEATHS.

ROGERSON—Mamie Dorretto, aged 2 years and 7 months, daughter of Michael and Mary Rogerson, Sunday, Dec. 21. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

TITCOMB—At 7 o'clock Sunday morning, Dec. 21, 1890, Fred A. Titcomb. Funeral from residence, No. 4128 Ellis-av., Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

WORK—Mary A., aged 72, Dec. 21. Funeral from her late residence, 469 W. Monroe-st., Tuesday, 10 a. m., Dec. 23, interment at Rosehill. No flowers.

WALES—Florence A., aged 15 years 7 months, at the residence of her uncle, E. G. Stearns, 918 Mead-st., Dec. 20, 1890, at 5 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—A MEETING will be held by the creditors of the late W. L. Prettyman's Bank and the North Division Lumber company in North Side Turner Hall (lower hall) tonight at 7:30 o'clock; everybody interested is invited to be present. COLES BROS., JOHN KAISER, CHAS. C. FELDTKAMP.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Apollo Musical Club.
The first concert of the season will take place FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1890, 8 p. m.
HANDEL'S MESSIAH.
Only Subscribers for the Season admitted. Season Prices, $2.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50. BOXES, $60.00. BOX OFFICE, 174 WABASH-AV.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ONE WEEK ONLY—Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.
HOYT'S Satire on Superstition,
A BRASS MONKEY
Sunday, Dec. 28—DIE MUENCHENER.

HOOLEY'S—Last Week.
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY And Dramatic Company.
Tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings THE DONAGH.
Christmas Matinee and balance of week, KERRY GOW.
Monday, Dec. 29, Mr. & Mrs. Kendal Single seat sale ready tomorrow

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager
CRYSTAL SLIPPER
EVERY NIGHT AT 8
Matinee Christmas Afternoon
Or, "Prince Prettiwitz and Little Cinderella."
ONLY 13 PERFORMANCES MORE. "An entertainment eminently suited to the Holiday season." ADMISSION, 50c.
Carriages at 10:45.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Every Afternoon and Evening,
CYRENE, Spanish Dancer.
A Tremendous Hit. Also great Holiday Bill. Illusions, Mysteries, Dickens Illustrations, Jockey Dances.
Admission to everything, 50c; children, 25c.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
—TONIGHT—
MATINEES WEDNESDAY, CHRISTMAS, SATURDAY. MATINEES
WM. J. GILMORE OPERA CO.
—IN—
THE SEA KING.
Seats ready for Christmas and New Year's.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 35 AND 50 CENTS.
Second week started with as big a start as first. House jammed.
CLEMENCEAU CASE.
Beautiful ESTELLE CLAYTON, as IZA.
Next week—The Australian.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted
Matinees Wednesday (Christmas) and Saturday.
J. H. WALLICK IN THE CATTLE KING
Next Sun. Mat.—Held by the Enemy.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
Havlin's Seductive Prices, 25, 35, 50, 75c.
Real Christmas Turkey Fun. No Sentiment! No Vulgarity! No Pathos! But Lots of Fun! Lots of Laughs! "THE FAT MAN'S CLUB."
Next Sunday—The Fairies' Well.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
W. J. Gilmore's Great Spectacle,
12 TEMPTATIONS 12
Annual Souvenir Event Christmas Eve.
Two Grand Performances CHRISTMAS DAY.
Next Sunday—BOBBY GAYLOR in AN IRISH ARAB.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Loud were The plaudits, Spontaneous The Enthusiasm. A Success Amounting to a Triumph.
The Paymaster.
A RIVER OF REAL WATER.
Next Sunday—The Broom-Maker.

NEW WINDSOR, N. Clark and Division-sts.
M. B. LEAVITT..........Lessee and Manager
Resident Manager..........BEN LEAVITT
TONIGHT AT 8. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Xmas-Day—Wm. Gillette's Great American Play, HELD by the ENEMY.
New Year's Attraction—Harry Lacy and "The Still Alarm."

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Opposite McVicker's.
HANNAH & HOGG..........Proprietors
TONIGHT—CUSHMAN'S MINSTRELS.
Headed with Chicago Favorites. 30 Artists 30
Reserved Seats, 25 and 50 cents. No higher.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

THE ALHAMBRA, State-st. and Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager
Admission......25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday And Extra Matinee Thursday, Xmas Day.
TONIGHT AT 8 | N. S. Wood in Out in the Streets
Next Sunday Matinee—THE VAIDIS SISTERS.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S.
South Side Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 22.
BIG HOLIDAY BILL ALL WEEK.
CAPT. PAUL BOYTON'S AQUATIC SHOW
Theater No. 1—Sherman's Goat Paradox.
Theater No. 2—Zanzaretta's Black Art.
Theater No. 3—Harris' English Folly Troupe.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And Bijou Theaters. | Near Clark
THE OSSIFIED AFRICAN.
PSYCHE, the Spanish Dancer.
MLLE. BURJOT, with Den of Reptiles. Nest of young boa constrictors, born in the museum.
Theater No. 1—Cosmopolitan Novelty Co.
Theater No. 2—Gideon's Musical Wonders.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
TONIGHT—PATRICE IN
THE MIDNIGHT CALL
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
NEXT SUNDAY—THE PAYMASTER.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
THE CLEMENCEAU CASE OUTDONE 6 TO 1.
10c Admission, 10c.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Night this Week, Special Matinee Christmas Afternoon, WILLIAM REDMUND in
HERMINIE
A Story of the Franco-Prussian War. A Strong Cast and New Scenery.
Next Week—OLE OLESON.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Yale Glee and Banjo Club's Concert
CHRISTMAS, DEC. 25,
AT 8 P. M.
Box office now open. Seats $1.50, $1, 75c, and 50c.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

The Tribune.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1890.

SOME parties are preparing a bill for the better protection of members of building and loan associations. Such a measure is an absolute necessity. As a rule the building and loan societies are well and carefully managed. The officers of such concerns will not object to examination, investigation, or supervision of their proceedings. On the other hand, there are a number of these societies loosely managed by men without much experience in business and of reckless dispositions. The members of such societies need and demand protection. They stand in the same relation to the officers that depositors do to bankers, and the law should interpose for their protection. Any well-drafted bill introduced for the purpose at the forthcoming session of the Legislature is almost certain to pass.

IT is officially announced through the City Health Department that there were no less than thirty-four deaths from violence in Chicago last week. This is a startling fact. It is further announced that ten of those deaths occurred at railroad crossings. These are in a double sense corporate murders. They are due to the willful and criminal neglect of the railroad companies to place proper protecting gates at the crossings, and to the willful and criminal neglect of the city authorities to enforce the crossing protection ordinances. A few days ago a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict declaring one of the railroad corporations guilty of murder through its officers. The city authorities ought to have been coupled with the railroad officials in the condemnatory portion of the verdict. Under the common law, under the statute, under numerous dust-covered ordinances the railroad companies are obliged to protect their crossings. They have ignored the laws and the ordinances because it would cost a few thousand dollars. The managers were afraid to lessen the dividends to be paid to the coupon-clippers. The city officials have winked at the neglect. And so the crossing murders go on at the rate of ten a week. This is both disgraceful and deplorable.

A PAPER published ostensibly in the interest of the flour-milling fraternity is credited with the absurd statement that the quantities of wheat now in the hands of farmers in the United States, added to the stocks known as "the visible supply," are about equal to the total of twelve months ago. The folly of such an estimate is evident when it is considered that the official figures from Washington credit the country with a crop that is nearly 100,000,000 bushels less than the one of 1889, the home population is some 2½ per cent larger, and the exports of the current crop year thus far are but about 5,000,000 bushels less than those for the corresponding time in 1889. Roughly speaking, the two last named facts about offset each other, so that the sum of the visible and invisible reserves should be about 100,000,000 less than that of twelve months ago. The "visible" is nearly 9,000,000 less and stocks in the Northwest admitted to be 6,500,000 less than then. The difference of 85,000,000 bushels is approximately the relative deficiency in the hands of farmers in the winter wheat areas. Possibly this may be subject to a deduction of 15,000,000 for unestimated yield in the States of the far Northwest, but even then the difference is a great one, and nobody at all conversant with the facts could make such a mistake. The statement must be, like Macbeth, "infirm of purpose."

MR. GLADSTONE will neither retire nor abandon the Irish home-rule project unless the Irish in their blind devotion to Mr. Parnell's discredited leadership compel him to do so. His principal lieutenants also object to throwing up the sponge on the home-rule question. Lord Spencer at a recent meeting said that when every effort is made to dupe the Irish people, leading Liberals cannot let it be seen too clearly that their devotion to the home-rule cause is made of sterner stuff than Mr. Parnell affects to believe. A few days after Sir George Trevelyan, a more recent convert to home rule, said at the Eighty Club:

> Nothing has altered, nothing ever will alter, the irrepressible and inextinguishable determination of the Liberal party to give self-government to Ireland in Irish matters and to see that Irish legislation and administration shall be in the hands of the majority of Irishmen, and not in the hands of the small minority, as they have hitherto been and as they are now. We are firmly resolved to give a measure of atonement, of deliverance, and of justice to Ireland as a nation.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Scotch Liberals, speaks in almost similar terms, but adds that the chances of home rule will not be bright until the Irish party is united once more. Nor are there wanting signs of the growth of the movement. The son of the Unionist Speaker Peel, for instance, announces himself a Home-Rule candidate for a London borough, winning thereby a letter of thanks from the Grand Old Man. If the rejection of Parnell's candidate in Kilkenny today is sufficiently emphatic it certainly will help the home-rule movement in England.

A JANESVILLE (Wis.) dispatch says:

> Rock County tobacco-growers met at the courthouse this afternoon and organized a stock company with a capital of $5,000 for the purpose of building a warehouse in which tobacco-growers may store their tobacco for the purpose of awaiting better selling prices. Warehouse receipts are to be issued that growers may borrow money in case of necessity.

What a difference between the members of the Farmers' Alliance, who are insisting that the National Government shall build and run warehouses where their crops may be stored till they can be sold at a satisfactory price and that it shall loan them shinplasters till they have been sold, and these Wisconsin tobacco-growers, who propose to build their warehouse themselves, run it themselves, and, if they need money, borrow it just as other people do. The difference between the methods of the two sets of men is the difference between sitting down and begging for help and setting to work to help one's own self.

There is nothing to be said against the plan of the Rock County tobacco-raisers. It is practical and businesslike. They can store their crop in the warehouse they intend building. Each person storing his leaf there will receive a warehouse receipt specifying the number of pounds. On that receipt, if bankers have confidence in the men managing the warehouse, he can borrow money just as he can on a receipt for grain or seeds. Why cannot the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco-growers do business after the same fashion? Why cannot they build their own warehouses and put them in charge of men whom they themselves select? Why do they ask the General Government to do for them what they can do so much better for themselves? Why cannot they be independent instead of dependent?

SENATOR STANFORD'S 2 PER CENT FIAT TRASH.

The courtesy of his fellow-members gave Senator Stanford of California a chance Friday to spread on the beauties of his bill for loaning Government shinplasters at 2 per cent interest to every one who has land which he can mortgage as security. He hopes that this wildcat scheme will send him back to the Senate without the necessity of any exertion or expenditure on his part. Where another man would take his own money and buy a reëlection from the Legislature, as Pacific coast Senators, including those from Nevada, are said to do in most cases, Senator Stanford refuses to put his hands into his own pockets and wants the Government to foot the bill for his election expenses. For another six years' term in the House of Lords and the honor of being the Presidential candidate of the Farmers' Alliance two years hence he is ready to bankrupt the country and sink its credit out of sight in the breakers of inflation. Happily Senator Stanford's colleagues are not so fond of his company or so anxious to save him the necessity of spending any of his own money as to make it likely that they will assist him in his plan to wreck the National finances.

In the whole specious, sophistical, misleading address or electioneering document of Senator Stanford there was not one word as to the purchasing power of the shinplasters which he proposes to issue by the billion, nor one word as to their convertibility. But the former depends exclusively upon the latter. A piece of paper which can be converted at any time the holder pleases into a certain specified quantity of something else will always have a value. If convertible at will into so many grains of gold or silver, so many pounds of bacon or tobacco, or bushels of wheat, or square feet of land, it will always find takers. But it will find more takers and be at par always if convertible into gold or silver, because these can be converted into all other commodities under the sun. If convertible into fixed quantities of produce or land, its value will fluctuate with the activity of the demand for those articles and with their specie values.

If this paper money is made convertible into gold, silver, or something else, one or two years hence, its value will be less than if convertible immediately. If the date of convertibility depends on some future contingency—as in the case of Confederate money on the termination, in its favor, of the rebellion—or if no date at all is set, then, after the shinplasters have been issued in large quantities, they will have no value at all.

The fiat money which Senator Stanford wants the Government to issue would have after a short time no purchasing power, and hence no value, because the holder would be unable to find any one who would exchange anything for it. Being a legal tender, those who had loaned money or sold goods prior to its issue would have to take it in satisfaction of their claims, though it would be a swindle on them. Those land-owners who were first in the field and had the first whack at the "fiat" might be able to get rid of it at a small discount to storekeepers or others who expected to pay it out in satisfaction of debts to some one else as soon as they got it. But as the quantity afloat increased the unwillingness of people to take it would grow. It would become a more difficult task to convert it into dry goods, groceries, or food. Finally it would lose it purchasing power entirely. Nobody would consent to receive it for wages or for goods, and no laws could be passed which would force men to do it. The condition of affairs would be just like that which prevailed at the close of the Revolutionary War, when the Continental currency had lost its power to buy labor, goods, or food.

What business was done would be carried on on the barter plan. The farmer would give so many bushels of wheat or corn to the country storekeeper for so many yards of cloth. The latter would not take "fiat," because those of whom he bought his goods would not take it from him. But when he had accumulated grain enough he could have it shipped to the East, or could have it converted into flour and have that sent East, to the manufacturer or the importer. Nobody would touch "fiat," and gold and silver would have disappeared long before, driven out of circulation at the first appearance of the inconvertible paper.

These would be the consequences of Senator Stanford's scheme. The invariable experience of the past proves that they would be such. Yet the Senator's bill fixes no time or way for converting his fiat into gold, silver, or anything else, and its value is left to depend entirely on the willingness of people to take it—on the folly of the community. He seems, therefore, to be unable to see any difference between "fiat" and coin—between promises to pay, the holder of which cannot convert them at his option into something which possesses a tangible value, and the precious metals which are exchangeable instantly for all commodities all over the world.

Before Senator Stanford asks the Government to try his plan he ought to make a personal test of it. He is said to be worth fifty million dollars, for he has been an industrious, hard-working man. Let him loan out to the California farmers those millions which he does not need on 2-per-cent mortgages. But, instead of requiring the ordinary mortgage security, let him receive from borrowers a lot of $1, $5, $10 I. O. U's, each being a lien on the borrower's farm, but with no provision made for enforcing that lien immediately at the option of the holders of a sufficient quantity of these notes. Then let him try to put this stuff into circulation and see what purchasing power it would have and who would be willing to touch it, even when assured by the wealthy Senator from California that it was perfectly good.

Why cannot Senator Stanford see that if "fiat" could do the wonderful things he thinks it can it would have been employed long ago by the intelligent, wide-awake Governments of the world and would be in use everywhere? If the rulers of European nations had been able to find any way of dispensing with gold and silver they would have resorted to it gladly. But they have been unable to find any substitute. The attempt has been made often in the past, as in the days of the French Revolution, to resort to "fiat," but it has been a failure always. Of this Senator Stanford does not seem to be aware. He appears to think that he is the discoverer of "fiat," whereas he is simply the last of the many weak-brained men who have been captured by its delusive, irredeemable promises.

SHIELDING THE M'KINLEY BILL FROM HARM.

It is pleasant to see the solicitude with which Maj. McKinley protects his tender young offspring, the McKinley bill, from exposure to the rough winds of argument and blows of amendment. He fears that in its present feeble condition either of these might prove disastrous to it.

By the bill all goods imported prior to the date of its going into effect must be taken out of bond by the 1st of February or the higher duties will attach to them. This date was fixed on after it was seen how the importers were rushing in goods to get the benefit of the lower duties. Had not the rush been so great more time would have been allowed them. It was to punish them, and to force them to pay the duties speedily, that the period during which they could let the goods stay in bond was made so short.

But circumstances have altered cases. There have been financial troubles since the passage of the law. There has been a stringent money market, and it is feared that the stringency will be increased if the seven millions of duties on the goods imported prior to Oct. 6 have to be paid by Feb. 1 and that amount of money passes into the Treasury and out of circulation. Hence Maj. McKinley is perfectly willing that the time for the payment of these duties shall be extended to the 1st of July. That would not only avoid the locking up of so much money, but it would prevent the throwing of a mass of goods on a market which is not ready to absorb them.

Maj. McKinley has submitted a resolution on the subject, but he will not call it up for consideration unless he can get unanimous consent for its passage. The Democrats are willing, because the legislation will help their friends, the New York importers. But there are several Republican Congressmen who after mature reflection have made up their minds that the people are really dissatisfied with the higher duties of the McKinley bill, especially those which add to the cost of clothing, and who if they get a chance will offer amendments to reduce those duties. The Democrats could not vote consistently against such amendments, and they might pass. Were this resolution to extend the period for taking goods out of bond to come up, it would give these Republicans whom the late election taught something a chance to get in their work.

Maj. McKinley knows this and he is not going to take any risks. He will not call up his resolution. Sooner a financial stringency and a depressed and overburdened market than the mutilation of his new-born bill. Not one of those features which the American people have condemned with one voice from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains must be touched. The doting father will shelter his child.

For the same reason the resolution declaring that the new law shall not be interpreted to contravene any of the provisions of the treaty with Hawaii about the free admission of sugar, etc., will not be called up. Maj. McKinley will squelch it in the House and Senator Sherman in the Senate. Were it under consideration some Western Republican might move to amend it so that the duties on wool and woolens should be put back where they were and the urgent wishes of the people be carried out. That would never do. That would be an admission on the part of McKinley that the people were right and he was wrong in their recent little difficulty. It would be an admission that the voters know more about their own business than the Committee on Ways and Means does. Better violate a treaty and do an injustice than allow the bill to be ripped up.

From present appearances it is unlikely that anything on which a tariff amendment can be plastered will be allowed to come up at this session if the McKinleyites can help it. No Republican Congressman will be given a chance to amend the precious bill or say a hard word against it. That suits the Democrats perfectly. They want the new law to stay just as it is, so that they can "work it for all it is worth" in 1892.

PARNELL'S "DODGES."

There is nothing improbable in Michael Davitt's assertion that the report that lime was thrown at Mr. Parnell in Ireland is untrue and that the whole story is a "dodge to evoke sympathy and divert people's minds from the real issue"—the necessity for Mr. Parnell's retirement from the Irish leadership.

Mr. Parnell's whole policy since the O'Shea exposé has been one of subterfuges and dodges. With unscrupulous audacity he has shirked and shuffled and doubled to protect himself from the responsibility of his own acts. When Mr. Gladstone in his letter to Mr. Morley said that it would be useless for him to maintain the agitation for Irish home rule as long as Mr. Parnell retained the Irish leadership, Parnell issued a manifesto against "English dictation," and asked the Irish people not to throw him "to the English wolves." Mr. Gladstone did not dictate. He only stated a fact—that the English people would not support him if he continued in alliance with Mr. Parnell. The Irish had to choose the alternative, then, of going on with their home-rule agitation with Mr. Parnell and without Mr. Gladstone, or continuing the agitation in alliance with Gladstone and without Mr. Parnell. They showed a disposition to adopt the latter course. Then it was that Mr. Parnell began to call Mr. Gladstone the "garrulous old man," the "grand old spider," and other such opprobrious names. It was then he suddenly remembered Mr. Gladstone had told him a year ago that the home-rule measure was to be emasculated. When it was pointed out that after the Hawarden interview, and fresh from it, Parnell referred, in addressing an Irish meeting at Liverpool, to Mr. Gladstone as "our grand old leader," and told his hearers that the "great Englishman" was preparing for the "final and crowning struggle" which was to satisfy "the aspirations of the Irish race," Mr Parnell fell back on the silly excuse that Gladstone had mystified him. But the mystification lasted. It lasted until the 28th of June last, when Mr. Parnell exhausted the language of eulogy in speaking of the "grand old man."

There are other instances of Mr. Parnell's subterfuges and dodges that might be recalled. His assertion of his ownership in *United Ireland*, though in order to escape responsibility he had relinquished his position of director of the company which published the paper, was one of them. His unscrupulous and unfair rulings as Chairman of his party, his ridiculous account of his disposition of the $200,000 given him by the Irish people, and many other incidents may be recalled. Mr. Parnell's theatrical display of his injuries also gives emphasis to Mr. Davitt's denial. But what will probably have more injurious effect than any of the dodges on Parnell's future prospects is the use which he made of the story concocted by his two organs, the *Freeman's Journal* and *United Ireland*, in reference to the Dublin Catholic Chapter. While Mr. Parnell was thanking Canon Lee for "his testimony in his [Parnell's] favor in the hour of trial," Canon Lee was writing that he was "forced to conclude that Mr. Parnell has fallen from his leadership by his own fault and is no longer worthy of the confidence of the people." It is sufficient to say concerning the unscrupulous methods of Parnell's agents that his two organs refused to publish Canon Lee's contradiction. They are fighting for existence, as Mr. Parnell is for political life. The effect of the exposure will be manifested when the votes are counted Tuesday. Parnell's unscrupulous schemes will not save him. They will rather contribute to his downfall.

THE GAMBLERS AND THE POLICE.

A large number of gaming-houses are running in this city. The police know where they are and know the men who manage them. For reasons best known to themselves, however, they do not interfere with them. Seeing this, and not believing that there will be a change for the better, certain private citizens have decided to see what they can do to enforce the laws and to abate what is admitted generally to be a great evil. They have hired a private detective firm, have collected evidence, sworn out warrants, and begun making arrests.

A Democratic paper eyes these proceedings with distrust and disapproval, and says:

> There is in Chicago municipal machinery whose honesty and efficacy are above question. There are able detectives whose palms do not itch for the gambler's wage, we have a Police Department which is beyond reproach and which has well earned the absolute confidence of the people. Strengthen its hands to such an extent that it can cope with gambling without neglecting its more important task of protecting the city and the citizens and the work will be done by the department.

It is not a pleasant thing to see the enforcement of laws passing into private hands. It is not the business of private citizens to attend to matters which they employ public officers to look after for the entire community. If the former are seen exercising the functions of the latter it is evidence that the local government is out of joint. The existence of a vigilance committee indicates that Judges and Sheriffs have failed to do their duty. The formation of a private association to suppress gambling proves that the police force is neglecting its duty.

It is nonsense, therefore, to say that "the Police Department is beyond reproach" or that "it has well earned the absolute confidence of the people." The effort of private citizens to enforce the laws against gambling proves the contrary. It is a vote of lack of confidence. The people believe that the police force as it stands and with the laws as they are is able "to cope with gambling" without neglecting more important matters. They saw gambling suppressed utterly during the two years' administration of Mayor Roche. The police force was smaller then than now; the laws are the same. They are unable to see why that which was done in 1888 so easily cannot be done in 1890.

An apologist for the police force will say that "it must not neglect the more important task of protecting the city and the citizens" for the purpose of serving warrants in gambling-house cases. That is as much as to say: "Appoint a few hundred more policemen, thus making places with which Aldermen can reward their friends, and it may be possible to get the services of a few men occasionally to serve some warrants." But the patrolmen do not seem to be attending just now to the protection of the city and citizens. There is at this moment what is called an "epidemic of crime"—of unchecked and unpunished crime. Houses and safes are plundered. Men and women are knocked down and robbed daily. The citizen must protect his own life and property if he cares to have them protected.

What are the patrolmen doing? Most of them are attending faithfully to their business, trying to prevent crime and to arrest criminals. Others are amusing themselves by breaking into private houses, pounding the innocent inmates, and dragging them off to a lock-up. Others are shooting their fellow-officers. Others are getting drunk, are lying around the saloons, and are not doing one day's work in four. Instead of appointing more policemen it might be well to weed out the bad ones now on the force and put good men in their places. Then something could be done in the way of protecting the city and its citizens.

Nor, did the Mayor so choose, would it be necessary to detail more than a solitary officer o look after gam ing-houses. If the Mayor were to tell the gamblers tomorrow to shut up and were sincere in his orders they would close instanter, as they did when Mayor Roche sent a similar message to them. Gambling goes on not because the police force is too small, but because the head of the City Government will not stop it. If there were 10,000 men on the force gambling would flourish just as luxuriantly as it does now unless the Mayor changed his policy. If there were but a hundred policemen gambling could be suppressed at once by the mere mandate of the Mayor.

PUNIC FAITH AMONG RAILROADS.

According to an admission at the meeting of Western railroad Presidents not one of their number is fit to be trusted in his official capacity. As private gentlemen their business conduct is above reproach, but when it comes to the handling of affairs for the great public, and doing so in competition with each other, the untrustworthy side of human nature comes to the surface. And the charge does not lack ample foundation. The Presidents of leading roads and their subordinates have proved over and over, thousands of times, that they do not recognize the others as fit subjects for the confidence which one honorable man will repose in another whom he believes to belong to the same class. In business relations they stand self-confessed as a scaly, slippery set.

The stockholders distrust them, too, and some of the latter have gone so far as to propose to take from their hands no small part of the responsibility—namely: that of fixing and maintaining rates. The weak point in that scheme is the idea that the power to do this shall be conferred upon men chosen by the Presidents themselves, which is tantamount to the reindorsement of a long since exploded idea that the stream can rise higher than its source. All are unanimous, however, on one proposition, that the actual rates of the past have not paid satisfactory dividends, while there may be some disagreement as to whether or not the theoretical tariff scale would have been sufficient if lived up to. But the balance of testimony favors the charge that rates have been needlessly and suicidally cut in the interest of a few big patrons.

These views are substantially entertained by the farmers in several of the Western States, though they look at the question from a widely different standpoint. The Alliance men hold that the Presidents cannot be trusted, that the dividends paid to innumerable parasites on most of the lines and to the stockholders of some of them are not satisfactory to the public, and that rates have been unnecessarily cut for a few men while the many were discriminated against by being made to pay full tariff figures. The Alliance people have a theory peculiar to themselves, which is that the roads should be forced to do business for all at the lowest rates they have voluntarily fixed on as sufficient to pay for the services rendered to some, and they seem determined to insist on that to the discomfiture of the other side, but on the rest they mostly agree.

It is admitted all round that the Presidents are failures in their official capacities. Themselves as servants, the stockholders who employ them, and the business public which is supposed to be served by both all agree that the said Presidents have been weighed in the balances and found wanting. The question now is whether they will accept this unanimous verdict and step down and out or persist in hanging on where by their own confession they have notoriously neglected their duty. Probably not. Like the deacon in church they may be willing to admit they are miserable sinners, but that fact does not carry with it a pledge of reform, still less of restitution to those who have suffered from their misdeeds. Their employers may take the lenient view of the case that it is none of their business to interfere in behalf of the public, which has been the greatest loser, and that their own interests might not be advanced by the substitution of a new set of sinners for the old ones. Possibly this merciful construction of the case will not be shared by the farmer element, which may feel it a duty to be cruel if only to be kind. The Alliance people may not make it an ultimatum that the now acting Presidents be dismissed, but they will urge all the more pointedly the necessity of a radical change, and probably will refuse to accept any promises of better conduct by men who have so badly deluded them in the past. The Presidents are in a bad box, and it will be curious to see how they will make the best of the situation in the interests of themselves and their friends.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY GANG.

The anti-lottery league of Louisiana is making a gallant fight with the Morris gang of gamblers in New Orleans. It will be remembered that this gang bought and bulldozed a constitutional amendment through the Legislature renewing its charter. The Governor of the State vetoed it, accompanying his veto with a message of a trenchant character which was commended all over the country. It was passed over his veto in the House, but failed in the other branch, owing to the death of a member. The gang then set up the plea that the Governor could not veto a constitutional amendment, and demanded proclamation of it by the Secretary of State. The latter stood by the Governor in the contest and refused to publish it. In this emergency, for publication is an essential condition of submitting the amendment to popular vote, the gang applied to the District Court at Baton Rouge for a mandamus compelling the Secretary to promulgate by due publication the proposed amendment. The Judge has ordered the writ, making it returnable the 23d inst., when the matter will be heard. As the lottery gang controls the lower courts there is little doubt what the decision will be, but the anti-lottery league will not stop there. It will take the case to the Supreme Court. Of course, the principal point at issue will be whether a constitutional amendment must of necessity be approved by the Governor, and whether his veto, after it has received the necessary two-thirds vote, can cause its defeat.

It is to be hoped that the final decision will be adverse to the gang. If it be such, it will be its death-blow; but if it be in its favor, it will continue the fight with all the honest and reputable people of that State and of the country for the right to swindle and defraud the public, and it will devise every means that its diabolical cunning can suggest to evade the provisions of the National Anti-Lottery law. It may yet come to the pass, if it can be done legally, that these sharks may have to be suppressed by an amendment to the National Constitution.

A NEWSBOY with an awful voice haunts the intersection of Madison and Dearborn streets several hours every day and makes life a burden to everybody in the vicinity. He never seems to get tired, never grows hoarse, never strikes a falsetto, never misses a note, would rather yell than sell papers, and his voice shows no signs of changing or wearing out. He appears to be perfectly healthy and probably comes of a long-lived ancestry. There is nothing to do but to look to the future and wait with all the patience at command. He can't keep it up forever.

MR. COYNE and his fellow Election Commissioners have done wisely in submitting to the decision of Judge Scales in the matter of the personnel of the Election Commissioners' office. The County Judge will be held responsible for the management of that office, and that being the case he ought to be permitted to select the officials.

IS THE Republican Ship of State tied to a Quay?—*Peoria Transcript.*

And is not the Quay a rotten one?

GEN. SHERMAN'S declaration that the Indian must work or starve is based on sound principles and has other authority behind it. See II. Thess., iii., 10.

A WELL-KNOWN citizen of the West Side, who always sleeps with a revolver under his pillow for the protection of his home against burglars, made the discovery accidentally yesterday morning that the weapon had not been loaded for nearly five years.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., has been promoted to the position of a city of the second class, and Pittsburg again bids it to come in out of the wet on the score of economy. Allegheny would do well to comply. The two cities are practically one already.

THE advent of the Emperor William's sixth son has been greeted with loud rejoicings by his people. They have not stopped to think what a drain on the national finances the shoe bills of the royal family is likely to be.

THE estimable gentleman who attends to cleaning the streets is letting any amount of fine weather for out-door work go to waste.

DO YOUR Christmas shopping as early in the morning as possible. Thus shall you escape much weariness of flesh, avoid the afternoon rush, confer a favor on the tired shop-girl, and sleep better of nights.

A NUMBER of the tobacco factories in Tennessee are in sore financial straits. If they can manage in some way to hold out till about the second week in January, by which time the New-Year swearing-off season will have gone and been followed by a tremendous increase in the demand for tobacco, they may be able to pull through all right.

THERE is a prevalent curiosity to know what Congressman-elect Jerry Simpson of Kansas will hang up at the foot of his bed next Wednesday night.

THE Kilkenny cats probably were on the fence all last night preparing for the coming together today.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Koch is the fourth citizen upon whom Berlin has conferred the freedom of the city. The others are Prince Bismarck, Count von Moltke, and Dr. Schliemann.

Miss Belle Stewart, a plucky girl in Crittenden County, Kentucky, has gone to Texas and preempted 640 acres of land, out of which she proposes to wrest a fortune in farming and raising stock.

Mrs. John B. Gough, widow of the famous lecturer, is said to be contemplating an abandonment of the Gough estate, near Worcester, Mass., in consequence of her illness, which is ascribed to paralysis.

Senator Warren of Wyoming is the President of and the chief stockholder in the Warren Live Stock company, which owns 100,000 acres of land, 100,000 sheep, 3,000 cows, 5,000 Angora goats, and about 2,000 horses.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the French President, is going to make presents on New-Year's Day to the twenty widows of Paris having the largest number of children. The list is now being prepared under the supervision of the arrondissement Mayors.

Gen. Ben Butler, though nearly 75 years old, is one of the hardest-working lawyers in Boston. He comes down from Lowell every morning and goes back at night after a day of toil, and he does not hesitate to burn the midnight oil when occasion requires.

Mr. T. E. Garrett, the St. Louis critic and author, who is one of Mrs. Navarro's correspondents, says: "There is no doubt of her returning to the stage. She can never be happy in a domestic life unless she directs her energy entirely to society. She will be on the stage in a little while."

Prince Christian, whose betrothal to the Princess Margaret of Prussia is announced, is the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, and thus in the direct line of succession. The Princess Margaret is the youngest sister of the German Emperor and youngest child of the Emperor Frederick.

C. B. Emery, living fifty miles southwest of Caldwell, Tex., recently found a gun-barrel bearing the inscription: "Presented to Mike Jones by Kit Carson, 1849." The bones of two men were in the vicinity and also the bones of three horses. The barrel is four feet six inches long. The woodwork had rotted away, but all the iron parts were there.

The Italian Queen Margherita is still, despite her advancing years, a pretty woman. In former times she was slender and delicate, but she has recently become quite stout. The Queen knows both German and Italian literature well, is fond of music, and sings with taste and expression. She has always had a predilection for artists and men of letters.

Senator Ingalls intended to leave Washington yesterday for an inspection of his Senatorial fences. He realizes that a hard fight is before him with the chances against him, but his friends say that he is rising to the emergency with all of the masterly resources at his command, and somehow he has infused into them the conviction that in the end he will win.

John G. Whittier, who last week celebrated his 83d birthday, still devotes many of his leisure hours to literary work. His home life is a charming one, and the cousins with whom he lives, Mrs. Woodman and the Misses Johnson, do everything in their power to make him happy. He is thoroughly fond of pets, and his three magnificent dogs, two cats, and three fine horses are great favorites of his.

CURRENT NOTES.

Algy (to hunters)—"Which one of you had the most fun while out hunting?" Hunter—"The rabbits."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Your number," said the Warden to the prisoner, "is 306." "That's gratifying," said the unfortunate; "I'm in the 400 at last."—*New York Herald.*

De Fer—"I feel like a new man this morning." Waite (anxiously)—"Ah! Do you feel anything like the kind of a man that would be apt to pay a debt of $5?" He paid it.—*Manhattan.*

"I tell you the poor have no chance." "That's particularly true in regard to poetry. I know some editors who reject poems for no other reason than that they are poor."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Wickwire—"There never were so many chances as now to get a good income out of a small fortune." Yabsley—"What I'd like is to get a good fortune out of a small income."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"I am perfectly delighted with my dwelling at present. I have a dining-room, a reception-room, a working-room, a smoking-room, and a sleeping-room, and just think how convenient—all in one."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"I'm going in with the farmers, and don't you forget it," said Timmins. "Just think what a snap it will be when a fellow can deposit his poetry in the Subtreasury and realize on it at once!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Smatterton thinks that he is one of the people who are born before the world's civilization is ready for them." "Humph," was the rejoinder; "come to think of it, he does strike me as a trifle previous."—*Washington Post.*

Simpson—"Whatever induced your uncle to marry the widow of a man who was hung?" Jimpson—"He had been married to widows before, and says he was tired of having the virtues of a former husband constantly flung in his face."—*Epoch.*

A broker, calling at the house of a book-collecting friend, was informed by the latter's wife that her husband was out. "Gone fishing for books," explained the lady. "What bait does he use?" inquired the broker; and then, without waiting for an answer, he again queried, "Bookworms?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Undo the McKinley Mischief.

Rochelle (Ill.) *Herald:* The political feeling seems to be in favor of the renomination of Grover Cleveland, so far as Democratic sentiment is heard, and on the part of the Republicans the sentiment is equally as pronounced in favor of James G. Blaine for the next candidate for President. There is no mistaking the fact that the recent election shows conclusively that the reciprocity scheme of James G. Blaine is much more popular with the masses of the Republican party, those who do the voting, than the McKinley Tariff bill can ever be made to be. If the present Congress acts wisely they will get that unpopular bill out of the way as soon as possible. The feeling that was shown in the verdict at the last election was too strong against it to have it crowded still further upon us. Let the bill stand as it does today, after the adjournment of this Congress, and Republican ascendency in 1892 would look dubious. We have tried the tariff at one election and the result has not brought many cheers from the people. The disaster that bill brought to the Republican party in November should be an inducement to try that other and more popular scheme of reciprocity as promulgated by James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine has long been a leader of the party, and with him as leader the party has generally been successful. There is one thing certain, he never led us to so disastrous a defeat as has McKinley. The ticket for 1892 will undoubtedly be James G. Blaine, Republican, and Grover Cleveland, Democratic.

What McKinleyism Has Done Already.

New York *Evening Post:* We have had nearly three months of McKinleyism, and what have we witnessed? Failures of woolen mills of a very disastrous kind, reductions of wages in the iron trade, the closing of carpet factories, and a general advance in the prices of goods, accompanied, of course, by a reduction of sales and great difficulty in making collections. The condition of trade has not been so bad since the period immediately following the panic of 1873. We do not affirm that the McKinley bill has been the sole cause of the trouble, but it has contributed its quota. Certainly it has not prevented hard times, as McKinley and his deluded followers said that it would. If it has had any effect upon wages it has reduced them. If it has had any effect upon wool manufacturing it has crippled it. We know that it has caused an advance in prices, because the dealers are advertising this fact in the newspapers and in circulars every day. That it has curtailed sales and shortened trade every merchant's ledger will show.

Indians as Soldiers.

Denver *Republican:* We may learn a lesson from the experience of Mexico. The army of Mexico is composed almost entirely of Indians, and it is a well-known fact that the Mexican cavalry is capable of enduring a great deal of fatigue, and of making long marches on short rations. A Mexican regiment is the best kind of material with which to fight wild Indians. The Indians of this country differ considerably from the civilized Indians of Mexico. They are a wilder race and more warlike, but in those tribes which have made considerable progress in civilization the savage character of the men has been sufficiently subdued to admit of their employment in the cavalry service. They would be just as hardy as the Mexican Indian soldiers, and they could be employed in wars and campaigns against those tribes to which they would not belong.

Queer Idea of Cleanliness.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The energetic and critical New York *Sun* has to say of the present Republican Administration that "no public scandal blurs its record. It is declared to be the cleanest since James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln." But, speaking of the Buchanan Administration, was not the stealing of the United States navy for use against the Government something in the nature of a public scandal? As Chief Executive Buchanan was a humbug, and his Cabinet was corrupt enough to do its best to sell out the country.

Different in Different Localities.

Indianapolis *Journal:* While Northern Democratic managers have come to the conclusion that they can swallow the Alliance in 1892, the Southern Democrat regards the organization as the particular alligator whose jaws are open to take in the Southern Democracy.

This from a Congressman!

Sioux City *Journal:* The number of Representatives in Congress ought to be reduced rather than increased. There are too many members of Congress and too many sessions of Congress. The country needs economy and quiet.

Two Ways of Putting It.

Sioux City *Journal:* One way of putting it is that the country hasn't money enough to do its business. Another way might be that the country has too many corporations for its money.

The Genuine Article.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Senatorial courtesy is defined as the spirit of accommodation that allows one Senator to ask another how many cards he took on the "draw."

First and Second Choice.

Peoria *Transcript:* The first choice of Republicans for a Presidential candidate seems to be Secretary Blaine. Their second choice is James G. Blaine of Maine.

LIBERALS LOSING HEART.

THE BASSETLAW DEFEAT A HARD BLOW TO GLADSTONIANS.

So Disheartened Are They by the Outlook That the Question of Abandoning the Home-Rule Platform Is Openly Discussed—Scenes in Kilkenny Injuring the Irish Cause Among Englishmen—Salisbury Expected to Take Advantage of the Situation to Appeal to the Electors.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Bassetlaw election and the absence of any early prospect of settlement of the Irish quarrel are greatly disheartening to the Gladstonians. In fact, something like a panic is settling in and Mr. Gladstone's followers are showing signs of disorganization and wobbling. Mr. Gladstone's visit to Bassetlaw is now regarded as a serious tactical blunder. It virtually emphasized the defeat. The seat has always been considered fairly safe for the Conservatives. Gigantic efforts were made by Liberal wire-pullers. The little place was addressed by half a dozen first-rate men every night. Mr. Meller sought to obtain the miners' votes by promising to support the Eight-Hours bill. Mr. Gladstone made a detour to deliver speeches there.

All these efforts resulted in worse than failure, for the Conservative majority was more than doubled. The *Daily News* and some other Gladstonian organs became almost lachrymose. Radical clubs are thoroughly disheartened and the question is openly discussed whether home rule should not be postponed. Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Bannerman endeavored to stem the panic, but these are not men largely to influence anybody. Mr. Gladstone has retired to Hawarden to rearrange his library and to docket his correspondence for the future historian. He prudently awaits the result of the Kilkenny election before making pronouncements of any kind.

Gladstone Losing Spirit.

The Bassetlaw election has shaken the confidence of many of Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary followers, but the scenes now presented in Kilkenny are convincing thousands of electors that Ireland is unfit to be intrusted with its own Parliament. Men of business who rarely discuss politics, as well as men in the streets, have had their attention forcibly drawn to this object lesson which is more damaging to Mr. Gladstone's demands than anything ever accomplished by Fenians or dynamiters.

He would be a rash man who ventured to prophesy the result of Monday's election in Kilkenny. Mr. Parnell's first success in the constituency undoubtedly received a check, mainly because of Mr. Davitt's towering strength. In fact, the indications all round seem less favorable to Mr. Parnell than heretofore, but the presence of Mr. Healy in the McCarthy-Davitt brigade is a distinct advantage to Mr. Parnell's prospects. Mr. Healy is much distrusted by many Nationalists. They regard him as a place-hunter. He is blamed for throwing up his brief in the new Tipperary case. The absence of anything like chivalry, such as many other Nationalists have shown in this crusade against Mr. Parnell, has done Mr. Healy much harm.

But while Mr. Healy's participation is actually an advantage to Mr. Parnell, the opposition of the majority of the priesthood is undoubtedly telling against him. The church has an immense influence and no efforts are spared from Archbishop Walsh down to the youngest seminarist to destroy Mr. Parnell's power. The invasion of so large an army of priests into Kilkenny since Tuesday is already producing serious results to Mr. Parnell's candidate, and so it will be in the future a conflict virtually limited to Mr. Parnell and the priesthood.

If Mr. Parnell wins he will prove himself a much stronger man than he has yet been supposed. In Ireland, as everywhere else, nothing succeeds like success. Should Kilkenny result in Mr. Parnell's favor his respite will be prolonged; but it may be regarded as almost certain that he will, in the long run, be defeated. His appeal to the Hillside man, which means Fenians and Moonlighters, looks almost like the last resource in a desperate case. It will certainly not commend his cause to any one outside of the mob to which every day he seems to be more distinctly descending.

Too Late for Compromise.

Little hope is entertained of the compromise so eagerly sighed for by Mr. William O'Brien. In truth it is doubtful whether Mr. Parnell will travel all the way to Paris to meet him. In the clash of the conflict now going on Mr. O'Brien's attitude is regarded by his countrymen as effeminate and old-womanish. It is disappointing that the present trouble has arisen just at the moment when the hat is being successfully circulated in America. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon would give not a little for an opportunity to resume their tour of money-making in America. But affairs seem to have passed beyond the possibility of healing the rupture. True Mrs. O'Shea has started for Paris, and that personality may attract Mr. Parnell to the French Capital when Mr. O'Brien fails, but even if the two men consult together it is not easy to see how they could calm the storm which is now raging. Mr. Justin McCarthy spoke truly this week when he alleged that the Irish party was weary of Mr. Parnell's dictatorship and that the rupture must ultimately have come, even if not accelerated by recent occurrences. This assertion represents the views of everybody who in recent years had access behind the scenes. Mr. Parnell's followers have long been chafing under his contemptuous, dogmatic rule. Mr. Davitt's feeling of distrust was manifested long ago, and Mr. Davitt has more admirers among the English Radicals than any other Irish leader. From these considerations it seems impossible for Mr. O'Brien to patch up the quarrel now raging, the severity of which he apparently fails to realize. The Government press is encouraging Mr. Parnell to persevere with his struggle against Mr. Gladstone's Irish wing, for thus the "Justinians" are now regarded. They, of course, appreciate the fact that the greater the row and disturbance among the Irish politicians the more discredit will ensue in English eyes and the less likelihood there will be that Ireland will be intrusted with a separate Parliament. They have no expectation of Mr. Parnell's complete success, but he is a sufficiently useful stick with which to beat the Gladstone dog. In Government circles a distinct movement foreshadows that the success of Mr. Parnell in Kilkenny would probably be followed by a demand on Lord Salisbury to seek somehow, by hook or by crook, justification for an appeal to the constituencies.

Sir Joseph Boehm's Burial.

The burial of Sir Joseph Boehm in St. Paul's is severely criticised. It would never have been allowed but for the Queen's command. The Queen had a most enthusiastic friendship for Sir Joseph, who originally taught sculpture to Princess Louise, the most artistic member of the royal family, as well as the most Bohemian. It seems odd, but like her character, that she should have gone alone to visit the sculptor in his studio at a quarter to 6 o'clock in the evening. His work was not in favor with sculptors generally, but this was largely owing to envy of his success and of the royal patronage accorded to him. He was a great diner-out and an excellent talker.

"Ivanhoe" is in heavy rehearsal and promises to be one of the finest spectacles ever presented on the British stage. The armor was specially made in Paris and the costumes are a correct copy of the time. The best-known artists are engaged on the scenery. The principal scenes will be the hall of Cedric, the Saxon tournament, the burning of Torquilstone Castle, and the trial of Rebecca for sorcery before the templars. Sir Arthur Sullivan's music demands so great exertions from the principal singers that the leading rôles have been doubly cast in order that each vocalist may only appear three or four nights each week.

Pampered to the Point of Weakness.

London (Ont.) *Advertiser:* The people of Great Britain are not afraid of competition in any quarter of the globe. Why should people of the same race in Canada or the United States? They cannot, because they have never been required to trust to their own resources and to stand alone. They have been pampered and spoon-fed until it has become impossible for them to comprehend that they are not creatures of a molluscan order and not beings of bones, muscles, and nerves, capable of standing any strain or test if turned out to trust themselves. If Canada is ever to become a country her people must cease to live like frogs in a well.

Repeal the Odious Tinplate Duty.

Portland *Oregonian:* Perpetual tariff tinkering is objectionable, but there are particular and strong objections to the increase in the duty on tinplate. It was made against vigorous and general protest and is singularly odious to the whole body of consumers. Besides, the duty has not yet gone into effect and there will be no artificial fluctuation of prices caused by its repeal before it does so.

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READING FINERTY'S BOOK

THE STORY OF THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION.

Military Men at the Capital Interested in It—T. P. O'Connor on Parnell—Association of Newspaper Correspondents at Washington—How Writers Are Benefited by Organization—Need of Art Schools in America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—[Special.]—A book entitled "The Warpath and Bivouac; or, the Contest of the Sioux," written by John F. Finerty of Chicago, has attracted much attention in military and social circles at Washington. The subject selected is the Custer campaign. The writer accompanied Gen. Crook as a war correspondent. A noted journalist is preparing for the illustrated magazines an article entitled "Heroism in Journalism." He uses as one of his illustrations an incident in the career of Finerty, who was first a reporter, then a correspondent, a member of Congress, and afterwards an editor. He will give, as an instance of one of the heroic feats sometimes performed by reporters, the tale of the three days' march made by Finerty in company with the three scouts sent out by Crook. This was an expedition fraught with terrible danger. The chances were largely against the four men ever coming out alive, as they were obliged to go, unaccompanied by guards, through a country thickly peopled with vigorous and vigilant enemies. They were discovered nearly at the outset. Their march was through the foot hills of the Black Hills range, and so they were enabled to fight their way along from rock to rock and finally escaped. If they had made a similar attempt upon the plains they would have been killed within an hour after starting out. The story of this march has always been considered one of the most brilliant pieces of reportorial writing of modern journalism. Finerty is today one of the most vigorous writers in the country upon a subject that appeals to his imagination. He has been greatly missed from the ranks of the special correspondents since he has given up his time to the editing of the *Citizen*. The book is written in a clear, vivid style.

O'Connor on Parnell.

I saw the soft-voiced and gentle-mannered Mr. T. P. O'Connor yesterday. I asked him how he thought the present Irish complication would end.

"God alone knows," was his reply.

"Is Parnell crazy?" was the next question.

"It is the most charitable thing you can say of him," said Mr. O'Connor.

The latter will probably remain in this country for the next month or two, until there is some settlement of the existing conflict between Parnell and the anti-Parnell people. At the present moment not one cent is being collected for the Irish cause in America.

New Collection of Immortals.

The Gridiron Club of Washington is an association of newspaper correspondents. Its membership is confined to the number of forty. Originally this club was intended to include non-professionals. But this plan was found not to work well, and at present the membership is confined strictly to newspaper writers stationed at the Capital. There is not a single member of this club who does not represent one important paper, and in some instances several. I am told that it is the ambition of some of the leading minds of the club to increase year by year its scope and power so that it may become in time the basis for an American academy corresponding to the immortal forty of the French Academy. The ground idea of the club at the beginning was to promote good-fellowship. That perhaps is still its general idea. But this very association of good-fellowship is producing marked results in advancing the importance and position of a special correspondent at Washington. Now many things are done through concert of action which were not thought of several years ago. It has created more of an esprit de corps, and, while no one has ever been able to control the club in any way along the line of any particular policy, yet the effect of the association is to produce certain harmony of action. Upon the other hand it may be said that it has lessened some of the rivalries. Whether the newspapers or the correspondents are the gainers by this might be a matter of discussion.

How Writers Are Benefited by Organization.

It is only through organization of writers that their material condition can be advanced. There is no better proof of this than by using the condition of writers in France as an illustration. A writer who has written a successful play in France achieves at once a moderate fortune. The writers of books are much better compensated and their rights are much better protected than in any other country. The Society of Authors, Dramatists, and Composers is one of the most powerful organizations in France. Through united action it has been able to secure the most stringent legislation for the protection and encouragement of original intellectual work. To illustrate how this law is carried out: Every theater that produces a play at any time must pay a certain percentage of the receipts to the author or his heirs. This percentage is in the neighborhood of 9 per cent of the gross receipts. If the author is not living and has no descendants the money must be paid into the treasury of the society unless an arrangement is made with the treasurer to receive a less sum. This society has two seats in every place of public entertainment. Emissaries of the society are making rounds continually watching for some violation of the rules of the society. Musical compositions are protected in a most extraordinary way. A composition of this character cannot be played even in a private house before an assemblage of three or four people without a fine from the society if any one of its agents is able to prove the playing. This law is carried to such an extreme that all of the music of Continental Europe has been included in the monopoly of the society. No theatrical organization can play, without permission, the national hymn of France, "La Marseillaise," upon any patriotic occasion if the version approved by the society is used. There is an ancient, unauthorized version which alone can be played. A burst of patriotism expressed in the original version without excuse would call for a fine of 150 francs. Of course all of these things can be arranged for in advance for a very small sum if the consent of the society is first sought. The result, however, is a rich treasury and a condition of affairs which helps writers to acquire fortunes to a greater and wider degree than in any other country. In other words, there are no other countries in the world where such large fortunes are acquired by professional writers and composers as in France.

Mr. Smith's Devotion to Art.

Franklin W. Smith of Boston and Florida, who built the Pompeian villa at Saratoga, and who is responsible for the Spanish and Moorish architecture of the improvements at St. Augustine, has been in Washington for several days. Some of his friends think that he may build a Pompeian villa here. Mr. Smith is a man of wide culture and extensive reading. He has ransacked every corner of Europe during the last forty years studying the possibilities of transferring to this country some of the marvels in the way of art and architecture which his trained eyes have been able to discover. He is a man who has a fortune large enough to enable him to enjoy the leisure necessary to the study of abstract subjects. But it is hardly right to say the subject is abstract for the reason that Mr. Smith is passionately devoted to art, and regards it as one of the most practical of subjects. He is a perfect embodiment of energy, and has the enthusiasm which is necessary for the carrying out of great projects. He is devoted to this country and is a pioneer in the way of building up art in the United States. He says there is nothing that so impresses an American in returning from Europe as the barrenness and bleakness of this country in its historical and art associations. There is nothing which so appeals to an American in traveling in Europe as these very associations. The average American is not nearly so much interested in modern Europe as in its ancient history. It is the old castles in England, the evidences of its medieval life, that fascinate the American visitor, while before the achievements of modern building he is indifferent.

Too Much of a Craze to Be Rich.

Mr. Smith says with fervid eloquence that there is nothing which improves so much a country as its art development. The fault of American life is that it is too material. There is a wild craze to make money. Every object in life is apparently subordinated to that. There are but few who are content to stop in the midst of money-making and retire with a moderate fortune so as to be able to devote their time to the improvement of their country, their city, or their own immediate surroundings. The architecture in the United States is in general hideous. There are but few statues and but few public buildings which are worthy the name in comparison with the buildings of a similar character of the poorest nations of Europe. We have the money, the appreciation of the beautiful, when it is once presented to us, keener even than the appreciation of the average European. But there are no schools to train the sensitive impressions of the nervous Americans, and the work of the future must be to produce such schools. The majority of our country people never go outside of it and therefore all the beauty and all the refinement which come from the study of the great historical monuments of the past are lost to them.

Mr. Smith thinks that some of the American millionaires who do not know what to do with their money when they die display but little originality. Where they make public bequests they go nearly always to universities whose treasuries are overflowing, or to richly-endowed hospitals. Mr. Smith makes no criticism on this character of bequests, but trusts that in the future there will develope some original-minded millionaire who will leave his money to art.

Mr. Corcoran's example in the past should lead to similar bequests in the future. What he did—great as it was in proportion to his fortune—cannot be called much more than a beginning. The direct influence of art development is shown in the improvement of material industries. This is the practical side of it to even those who look at a subject only from a standpoint of dollars and cents.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

THE FARMERS AND THEIR RIGHTS.

Gov. Boies of Iowa on the Alliance and Kindred Topics.

"H. Boies, Waterloo, Ia.," was the unostentatious entry on the Palmer House register. Gov. Boies arrived at 9:30 o'clock, took breakfast, but was not assigned to a room.

He took the Michigan Central limited for New York at noon. He is to speak at the banquet of the Tariff Reform Club, Tuesday evening, in response to the toast, "Our New Allies in the Northwest—What the Farmers have a Right to Demand."

Gov. Boies is a solid-looking man of about 50. He wears an old slouch hat, and his smooth-shaven face is weather-beaten like the farmers' whose claims he is to present at the banquet.

"I return home immediately after the banquet," he said, "as I could not afford to be away longer. The results of the late elections are highly satisfactory in our State so far as Congressmen are concerned. Everything points to the growth of the tariff reform sentiment. If there was to be an election today I think Iowa would go Democratic if we could eliminate from the account the Farmers' Alliance.

"That is an element whose influence it is hard to estimate. Its strength is derived mainly from the Republican party, yet its principles are more Democratic than Republican. In Iowa I do not think the Alliance espouses so many radical principles as it does in some parts of the country. I have heard nothing there of the scheme for loaning money to the farmers by the State.

"The Republicans of Iowa want to amalgamate with the Alliance. I think they are willing to let the Alliance nominate the candidates on an Alliance platform and give the candidates the support of the Republican party, provided the Alliance will call its candidates and platform Republican. But it would not become one in my position to speak too freely on this subject.

"Just at present Cleveland is undoubtedly the choice of the Iowa Democracy for Presidential candidate in 1892. There is no doubt of that. Blaine is certainly the choice of the Republicans. He is as popular with the party as ever and will be supported whatever the platform may be."

Gov. Boies is accompanied on his trip by Thomas Bowman of the Council Bluffs *Globe*, M. M. Ham of the Dubuque *Herald*, and J. J. Richardson of the Davenport *Democrat*. Messrs. Ham and Bowman are Congressmen-elect. All are enthusiastic supporters of Gov. Boies' claims to second place on the Democratic ticket in 1890.

"H-h-how m-m-m-uch f-f-for a ro-ro-room?" stuttered a man named Pettengill who registered from Jackson, Mich., at the Auditorium yesterday.

"On what floor?" asked the clerk.

"S-s-sev en t-t-th f-f-floor."

"Five dollars," was the prompt reply."

"I t-t-th-in-k I-'ll g-g-g-g-o——"

"Well, I can give you a $3 room," the clerk made haste to say, "and it is one of the best rooms on the seventh floor. Front! Show this gentleman to 728."

The haste of the clerk was the means of depriving the Auditorium company of $10, for Mr. Pettengill said afterward he intended to say he "thought he would go right up," and that he would want the room for five days.

"B-b-but t-t-the c-c-cl-erk d-d-did-n-n't w-w-wa-it," explained the Jackson man.

Leland—Edmund W. Hoff and wife, Richmond, Va.; E. Crothers, Philadelphia; H. C. Barknah and wife, W. H. McDonald and wife, Boston; L. Halstead, Detroit; H. L. Martin, New York; C. W. Claybourne, Indianapolis; O. B. Corwin and wife, Columbus, O.; H. A. Newkirk, Pittsburg; L. S. Rogers, Detroit; J. W. Lindsay, Texas; M. H. Tilton and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; W. P. Cole, Montreal; T. O. Karl, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Nellie Meyers, Kansas City, Mo.; J. B. Johnson, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. C. E. Flandrau, St. Paul.

Grand Pacific—John R. Davis, Neenah, Wis.; N. C. Johns, Decatur; H. H. White, Torenton, Mo.; P. Hageman, Colorado Springs; W. B. Allison, Dubuque; Mrs. M. E. Draper, St. Paul; W. T. Ross, New York; L. E. Harkness and wife, Kansas City; S. D. Lock, St. Paul; A. E. Jacqueson, Paris; Maurice Lary, New York; Charles Dohler, New York; D. McCune, New York; A. C. Gedrey, New York.

Wellington—C. F. Parker, St. Louis; F. H. Dalla, Louisville; Eugene Cowles, Boston; F. E. Pond and wife, Boston; G. H. Martney, St. Paul; C. L. Camp, Arthur Camp, Dayton; Mrs. John Roberts, New York; F. L. Seixas, St. Paul; F. B. Kennard, Muskegon; Mr. J. Whitfield and wife, New York; Robert H. Wass, John Roberts, New York.

Tremont—James Frothingham, Boston; R. E. Graham and wife, Mark Smith, Kattie Gilbert, E. B. Ludlow, New York; E. A. Baker, Kewana; A. B. Allen, Helena, Mont.; S. C. Le Clair, Fort Worth; W. H. Wild, Taconta; J. C. Page, Boston; J. W. Scott, Dubuque; H. H. Simons, St. Paul.

Auditorium—E. P. Lathrop and wife, Rockford, Ill.; S. S. Landdum and wife, Denver; James S. Rhodes, Philadelphia; E. Brady and wife, New York; H. C. Sheehan, Topeka; John W. Chester, Detroit; M. J. Author, New York; F. A. Park, Worcester; M. P. Melcher, New York.

Sherman—A. P. Brown, Fort Madison, Wis.; John K. Stoner, Boston; George F. Marion, Otis, N. Y.; Judson L. Mann and three sons, Pembina, N. D.; J. P. Esmay, Clinton; J. S. Gates, Freeport.

Richelieu—W. A. McArthur, Red Brook; Miss C. Hoffman, Fort Worth, Tex.; George S. Prindle, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McMannas, Denver, Colo.; James Hartford, Cleveland.

The Complications of a Kodak.

Mr. Younghusband (who i the possessor of a kodak, and is showing a set of pictures to an English friend. One is of himself and wife in an extremely loving attitude)—"Here is one, old man, I an proud of. I wouldn't part with it for worlds."

Sir Hugh (bored, but anxious to say something)—"Aw, yes! Very good of Mrs. Younghusband, but (innocently) who is the man?"—*Life.*

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE GOODS.

A Rare Treat for Chicago's Citizens.

The collection of Japanese goods at No. 27 East Washington street, which was placed on sale a few days ago, has attracted great attention. It is doubtful if ever such a rich and rare display was offered to the public in this country. A young Japanese nobleman brought the goods to this country, intending to dispose of them during the holidays. On account of death in his family he was called back, and disposed of the wares at a great sacrifice. The purchaser has placed the goods on the market at unheard-of low prices, and it is only a question of a very short time before all the articles will be sold.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

A strong company desires to meet a special agent of responsibility with capital to represent its business in a large way in Chicago. Address S. E. M., care New York Advertising Agency, 6 Wall street, New York City.

A Luxury for Tourists. DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Open evenings till Christmas. Pianos. Ayres & Wygant, 182 and 184 Wabash avenue.

It Agrees with the Baby Splendidly. "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

MORE JUSTICES NEEDED.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER FROM NINETEEN TO THIRTY ADVOCATED.

Over a Dozen in Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, and Jefferson Will Go Out of Office with No Provision for Their Successors—Amendment to the Statute Proposed—Spring Elections—Judge Scales Taking an Interest in the Matter.

The Annexation law provides in reference to Justices of the Peace in territory annexed to cities as follows:

When the whole or any part of a city, village, or incorporated town shall be annexed to another city, etc., under the terms of this act, then any Justice of the Peace or any Police Magistrate duly elected, qualified, and acting at the time . . . shall continue to hold his office for the term for which he was respectively elected. . . . At the expiration of the term of such Justices of the Peace . . . all dockets, books, papers, and files of their respective offices shall be filed and deposited with any Justice of the Peace of the city, village, or incorporated town to which said territory is annexed that the Circuit Court of the county shall designate by order of the court.

Under this provision of the law about a dozen Justices of the Peace and three Police Magistrates in Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, and Jefferson will go out of office next April. But no provision is made for their successors.

The law under which Chicago Justices are appointed provides for the following allotment: Seven Justices for the West Town; seven for the South Town; five from the North Town.

It is now proposed to amend that act by providing in addition for three Justices for Hyde Park, three for Lake, two for Lake View, one for Jefferson, one for the part of Cicero within the city, and one for the part of Calumet within the city.

This would make thirty in all. If the Democrats and Republicans agree to the number to be added the bill can be put through with the emergency clause and the whole thirty can be named by the Judges at the same time. The original act under which Chicago Justices came to be recommended by the Judges and appointed by the Governor was passed with the emergency clause.

Another piece of legislation also which will early engage the attention of the Legislature will be an amendment of the clause of the cities and villages act relating to time of the election. It is now provided that when a city contains the whole of a township, or two or more townships, the city election shall take place at the township election the first Tuesday of April. Otherwise, the election in such city shall take place the third Tuesday of April. Now the city contains only a part of the Town of Calumet. The boundaries of the city do not, therefore, coincide with the township boundaries, and unless there is an amendment of the law we will have two sets of elections next spring—township elections the first Tuesday of April—the city election the third Tuesday of April.

The inconvenience would be great and the expense considerable. It is understood that Judge Scales has already called the attention of several leading members of the next General Assembly to the matter with a view to amendment. The emergency clause would have to be tacked on to make the law apply in the spring.

Proof.

First Britisher—"There goes the Duke of Muddy Water. He's an absolutely worthless fellow."

Second Ditto—"Worthless? O, I don't know."

First Britisher—"Yes, he is. He has been refused by three American heiresses."

Second Ditto—"You don't say so. Well, he *must* be worthless."—*Life.*

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the *hard cash* of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, *it means business!*

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only *one guaranteed* blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

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If it don't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scrofula—just let its makers know and get your money back.

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What's left Tuesday, $2.00.
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Winter Underwear, Silk Umbrellas, Gloves, Neckwear, Hosiery, Suspenders, Hats and Caps,

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Regular Lines of $20.00 Kersey and Melton Overcoats for $15.00.
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Metropolitan Police Cloth Blue Suits, Single or Double Breasted, Worth $22.00, For $15.00.

Send for samples and rules for measuring. Goods sent C. O. D. privilege of examining before paying.

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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

BRAID AND NOT MESMER.

AN ENGLISH DOCTOR WAS THE DISCOVERER OF HYPNOTISM.

He Began His Experiments in 1841, and, Though He Was Fairly Successful, It Was Many Years Before the Idea Was Developed Fully, and Then It Was Taken Up by Others and Finally Reached the Proportions of the Craze of the Present Day—Its Evolution.

The strange case of Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard, inasmuch as it is the transfer to criminal history of a hypnotic theme which has gone the rounds of romance for years, has been the occasion of many editorial blunders in the American press. These have centered mainly in the Suabian Mesmer and his exploded theory of animal magnetism. Hypnotism is not a French science or art derived from the charlatanism of the tub and rod period. It was the discovery of Dr. Braid of Manchester, Eng.

In November, 1841, Dr. Braid assisted at a séance given by M. Lafontaine, a French magnetic operator who made great pretensions to Heaven-sent skill. Skeptical as to animal magnetism or mesmerism, Braid watched both subject and operator closely, and finally he observed that the subject was unable to move the eyelids, which confirmed in his mind the theory that the latter was not influenced by any magnetic current communicated by the operator. He reasoned, properly, that the sight, fixed and prolonged, paralyzed the nerve centers in the eyes and their dependencies, and, thus destroying the equilibrium of the nervous system, produced the cerebral fatigue and muscular phenomena he had noticed. To justify his theory in the presence of some friends, he operated on his wife, a domestic, and several other persons. All fell into a deep sleep after a few minutes from having looked intently at the neck of a bottle placed a little above the level of their eyes. With such experiments Braid gave the coup de grace to the doctrine of the magnetic fluid.

"Hypnotism" Substituted for "Magnetism."

The French took up the discovery slowly, but after awhile made the most of it. Prof. Brown-Sequard sustained Braid, maintaining the Englishman had proved that no special force is emitted by the individual who acts as hypnotizer; that the will or the ideas of the latter, while not expressed by word or other sound; his looks, when not seen; his gestures, if they are not manifest to the subject, produce no effect whatever—finally and completely. The French savants admitted the fact to be established beyond doubt that the hypnotic state and all the phenomena pertaining to it have their source simply in the nervous system of the individual hypnotized—that what comes from hypnotism depends upon the action of the subject on himself and upon no exterior force other than the physical forces or influences known.

The word magnetism was therefore replaced by that of hypnotism, which literally signifies sleep, but which, in the mind of Dr. Braid, had a wider meaning, since he defined it: A nervous state determined by artificial maneuvers.

No marked extension of the observations of Dr. Braid has been made. With some subjects sleep has been accompanied by a loss of recollection and of will to such a point that the ear is not affected by the loudest noise; the presence of strong ammonia held under the nostrils is not detected; the pricking and the pinching of the skin attracts no attention. Strong galvanic currents can be passed through the arms without exciting any expression of pain. Even surgical operations have been performed without distressing, or, for that matter, disturbing the subject. Nor does he discover any memory for these tests, once he has issued from his abnormal sleep. Another astonishing thing, plunged into a second sleep, less pronounced, the patient recalls perfectly what has passed during the first. To forget at the awakening, to remember in the second sleep—this is called the "doubling of the conscience."

In some cases the muscles remain in a state of relaxation, with gentle respiration and circulation. In others there is catalepsy, with heavy respiration and accelerated pulse. Singular to say, however, a current of air poured on the face and ears will dispel the catalepsy and restore to the patient conscience and will. A state of excessive sensibility of all the organs is established, and if the current of air is renewed mildly with the hand the patient will awaken rapidly. Some of these changes can be provoked immediately in the intended phase of hypnotism by auditive or tactile suggestions, for the patient shows exaggerated sensibility or insensibility, an incredible muscular power or the complete loss of the will, according to the impressions made at the moment. In short it is possible to play with such patients, in the phase adapted from the sleep, as on a musical instrument, and to make them receive the dreams of their imagination as realities.

Latter Day Developments.

The three phases of hypnotism, the lethargic, cataleptic, and somnambulistic; the transition from one to the other under the influence of the displacement of air, the forgetfulness at awakening and the return of memory during the sleep following, the modification of the sensibilities produced spontaneously or by suggestion—little has been added to this original description of the phenomena.

Despite its great value Braid's work made a comparatively slight impression on the world of wise men for a number of years. He began in 1841 and pursued his investigations tirelessly till his death in 1860. In 1848 Dr. Charpignon of the Orleans prisons published a work on the physiology of magnetism, and in 1853 Dr. Durand, who was in the proscription of the coup d'état, secretly held conferences on "Braidism," or nervous hypnotism, in several cities of France and afterward in the foreign Capitals of the Continent. These conferences resulted in another theoretic book, but it caused little enthusiasm among the scientists. The year Dr. Braid died practical hypnotism came into vogue. Dr. Azam, professor of the Bordeaux medical college, stumbled upon a case of spontaneous hypnotism in a girl, and, learning of the artificial reproductions of the phenomenon accomplished by Braid, he experimented similarly and with such success that he made haste to communicate this fact to Dr. Broca, the distinguished anthropologist of Paris. The latter, in concert with Dr. Follin, put to sleep with a brilliant a sick man in the Hospital Necher, and performed a painful operation on him without exciting the least sign of sensibility. Broca announced this happy experiment to the Academy of Sciences, which immediately collected the writings of Braid.

Various Treatises on the Subject.

In the course of the same year MM. Demarquay and Giraud-Teulon published their "Recherches sur l'Hypnotisme," in which they made marked progress with hypnotic anesthesia from the surgical point of view. M. Gigot Suard arrived at similar demonstrations. M. Durand followed with a "Theoretical and Practical Course of Braidism," and in 1865 M. Lasègne, one of the most independent spirits of the times, published a work on "Partial and Transient Catalepsy." In this remarkable book not a single mention of hypnotism can be found, although the phenomena observed and the processes employed were those described by Braid. The next year Dr. Liebault of Nancy devoted a book to the moral and physical relations of the new science. It was not, however, till 1875—in the extensive researches of Mr. Charles Richet, published in the *Journal de l'Anatomie et de la Physiologie*—that official science appreciated hypnotism and its applications of all kinds at their true value. Dr. Charcot followed at the Saltpêtrière with his famous somnambulistic experiments with hysterical subjects. From this moment the hypnotic specialists multiplied, and in quick succession came the works of P. Richer, Requard, Fréri, Luys, Dumontpallier, Maguin, and others at Paris; of Beauvis, Bernheim, Liebault, Liégeois at Nancy; of Pitres at Bordeaux; of Ladame and Eugene Young at Geneva; of Heidenheim and Berger at Breslau. The theories and examples of the hospitals passed into fiction, greatly exaggerated,—embellishing many a story whose plot is at last realized in the Paris Criminal Court.

How the Sleep Is Produced.

The means for provoking hypnotic sleep and the phenomena which accompany it are varied. The first thing to be determined is the existence in the nervous system of a perturbation or disorder capable of being led into this special state which constitutes artificial sleep. Whether it be sudden and violent, or weak and prolonged; or whether it results from the impression made on the senses of the subject (sight, hearing, or touch), or on the mind (suggestion), this emotion or perturbation is always the initial fact. It preëxists and needs only to be found by the operator. It is necessary that the apartment which is the scene of the experiment have a temperature of from 13° to 16°; that the light, soft though copious, be placed behind the subject, and never so as to strike the face; and, above all, that silence be preserved. The fewer assistants the better, and they should exchange no words. In the evening, an hour or two after supper, when the stomach is half empty, is the preferable hour. The subject should not have taken any alcoholic stimulants, and if he abandons himself to the thought of sleep he will promote the efforts of the hypnotizer. Mesmer and his disciples resorted to all manner of devices intended to confound a weak or superstitious mind. Out of all the arsenal of the mesmerists the "passes" alone, the rhythmic movement of the hands, have survived. Not only do Puységur, Deleuze, Noizet, Du Potet, Teste, and others who still operate on the theory of the magnetic fluid cling to this method, but even the best-informed of the modern hypnotizers, such as Richet, employ it. He says: "I put the patient in a chair facing me. Then I take each of his thumbs in a hand and rub them strongly, but in a uniform manner. I carry on this manipulation from three to four minutes. Usually, the nervous person will feel by this time a sort of weight in the arms, at the neck, and especially at the wrists. After that I make 'passes,' moving my hand on the forehead, the head, the shoulders, and particularly on the eyelids. These 'passes' consist of regular movements up and down, before the eyes, as if in lowering the hands it were possible to close the eyelids. The fixation of the eyes or vision has influence, but it is not indispensable."

The Genuine Braid Method.

"Passes," without doubt, can produce hypnotism, but they cause lethargy, torpor, and other states less interesting than the somnambulistic. Fixing the attention on a determined object is the Braid and real hypnotic method. It is as follows: Take a brilliant object, a lancet, a metal ball, or a thermometer. Hold it in front of the forehead of the patient, about ten inches, and just above the root of the nose. Insist gently and patiently that the eyes be fixed on this object. After a period, which is shortened by the nervous predisposition of the subject or the ease with which his imagination may be struck, the pupils, at first nearly closed, dilate considerably, the eyelids close with vibrations and tremors, and sleep follows. It is evidently owing to the nervous fatigue which results from the prolonged fixedness of gaze and the forced convergence of the ocular globes towards the nose. The nature of the object is of little moment. Really it is not necessary that it be brilliant, as Braid presumed. It suffices that the eyes converge towards a given point. The monks of Mount Athos and the fakirs of India fell asleep after having gazed intently for a long time at the navel or the end of the nose. Dr. Bouchut relates that a little girl he knew developed the complete phenomenon of hypnotism while making boutonnières, because of the fixed attention it demanded. Other authors tell of several hysterical women who fell into catalepsy while gazing fixedly at themselves in a glass, dressing their hair.

This autohypnotization occasions comical scenes sometimes. Nearly every one who attains the somnambulistic state easily is ambitious to hypnotize others. A friend of Braid, one of those on whom he made his first experiments at Manchester, wishing to hypnotize a man, set himself in front of the subject and raised his own hand to the proper height. After several minutes had elapsed Braid, happening in, found the man perfectly awake, his eyes fixed on the elevated hand of the hypnotizer—who was profoundly sleeping.

Nothing in Magnetic Fluid.

Lasègne, in hypnotizing hysterical subjects, confined himself to holding the eyelids firmly, for three or four minutes, while he pressed lightly with his fingers the ocular globes. This means, employed without "passes" or fixation of look, succeeds only with particularly nervous subjects. Besides this physical hypnotism there is the psychical treatment—or that of suggestion. It is attended with great success, notably at Nancy, and consists in prevailing upon the weaker will of the subject that he or she must sleep. It has been accomplished even in a number of authenticated cases, by mail, by telegraph, and by telephone, which demonstrates amply that the hypothesis of the magnetic fluid is false.

Although the expectant attention is most favorable to hypnotization, it is possible to overcome the subject without his intervention and against his will. Age and sex are of great importance. Infants at the dawn of the age of reason are hypnotized easily. From the age of 7 to 14 years the largest number of somnambulists are found, then from 4 to 7, and from 14 to 21 the proportion is preserved in the order named. The number of somnambulistic subjects diminishes from the latter age to 60 years, when it becomes relatively as high again. Women are more impressionable than men. "Generally," says Richet, "the small women, brunettes with black eyes, an abundance of black hair, and thick eyebrows, are the most favorable subjects. Meanwhile we succeed often with pale and lymphatic women, and fail with nervous subjects. However, delicate, nervous, languid women afflicted with some chronic malady are certainly the most susceptible."

At any period of hypnotism wakefulness can be brought about by blowing lightly in the eyes of the subject. In the somnambulistic state it suffices to say, "Enough! Wake up!"

Hypnotism comprehends three nervous states: Cataleptic, lethargic, somnambulistic. The symptom of the first is immobility. The subject seems petrified with open eyes and fixed look. His limbs retain any position in which they are placed. If the arms are raised they remain in the air. The same with the legs if put in any strange attitude. This endures for twenty or twenty-five minutes, when they fall. By closing the eyes or removing the subject into darkness, lethargy succeeds. Then the members are limp and lifeless. While wakefulness can be brought about by blowing on the eyes, by reopening them the cataleptic state is restored. On the other hand slight friction on the top of the head precipitates the subject into the somnambulistic state. In this the eyes are closed or half-opened, sometimes opened completely. The arms or legs set in a position stay so only a few minutes. This period lasts from twenty-four to forty-eight hours if no air currents strike the eyes of the subject.

Made a Regular Study.

The study of the psychical branch of hypnotism has been carried on at Nancy for years with the greatest ardor. In the healthy, wakeful state of man the external manifestations of thought are movements which correspond with a given idea. This law of the association of movement with idea, as well known as that of the association of ideas among themselves, explains suggestive hypnotism. During hypnotic sleep the subject has lost his liberty of action; he is an unconscious automaton, susceptible to the influence of another, particularly of the person who has put him to sleep, for it is remarkable that he obeys the latter to the exclusion of the assistants. If, then, the hypnotizer conveys to the brain of the hypnotized, through the senses, by word, gesture, or letter, any idea whatever, it will cause the subject a reaction in sympathy in the degree or nature of the impression received. This is the secret of the passive obedience with which the subject executes all orders and of the so-called affinity which binds the magnetizers of the stage with the victims of their exhibitions. It is simply the application of a psycho-physiological law and not the evidence of omnipotence, which nobody possesses.

Mr. Paul Janet classes the phenomena of suggestion in three groups: Suggestions of movements; suggestions of sensations (or hallucinations); suggestions of acts (acts should not be confounded with simple movements, which are their elements merely). In lethargy no idea can penetrate the brain, since its functions are suspended. Suggestion is impossible. In catalepsy, the suggestion of movement can be realized only. In somnambulism, where the senses are open and exalted, where intelligence exists, where spontaneity is alone at fault, all suggestions are possible. It is not necessary, in order to have the suggestion worked out, that the subject be sleeping profoundly. The psychic state in which a subject is incapable of resisting the will of another, this passive and inert condition in which the person is disposed to accept and to execute the wishes of another, exists outside of hypnotism. Hence it comes that an act suggested during hypnotism will be done after the waking, and at a period in the remote future. There are then the hypnotic suggestions (accomplished during sleep), post-hypnotic suggestions (accomplished after awakening), suggestions of the vigilant state or permanent impressions. "Therefore," says the expert M. Paul Marin, "in somnambulistic hypnotism the operator can suggest to the subject—and depend on the suggestion being carried out—anything from the deluding the senses of the subject himself to the most complicated performances—to murder by steel or poison."

WOMEN TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Address by President W. H. Dyrenfurth Before the Personal Rights League.

President W. H. Dyrenfurth of the Personal Rights League delivered an address at the North Side Turner-Hall last evening upon the subject:

"Do the ladies employed as teachers in our public schools make good teachers?" He said:

It must be admitted as a general proposition that the true teacher, whether male or female, realizes and appreciates his or her vocation by entering upon and pursuing it with a keen sense of the grave responsibilities attending it, and with the determined purpose to regard that responsibility so sacredly as to consider it always to involve the duty paramount in his or her life. Men would be more liable, I think, to be steadfast to their calling as teachers in our public schools than are, at least as a rule, the lady teachers under our present system.

Education in its true sense includes the development of character—thus a sense of high morality in the scholar—as well as that of the mental faculties, and it presupposes a teacher capable of his task. Does the general American public, as graduates from the public schools of the country, manifest by the political, commercial, and professional practice of its members a school-training which has developed in them an exalted sense of morality and a broad scope of mental development? What can the answer be but "No!" a thousand times "No!" when we turn and find on every side corruption, selfishness, and dishonesty? It must be acknowledged that the lady teachers in our public schools have, by their teaching, produced sorry results.

Are they, though, to blame? What are these lady teachers as a rule? They are graduates from the very same system of education of which their pupils are the unconscious victims. They teach as their teachers taught them. It would appear, therefore, that it is not so much the teachers who are to blame for the prevalent low standard of public morality as the system whereby they are educated to become such teachers as they are.

It is my firm belief, fully shared by others much better qualified to judge, that by nature women are, in some respects, better fitted for teaching than men. This is especially the case where the pupils are young children, whose tender natures require for their proper development the gentler, more sympathetic guidance of woman's nature. The same womanly attributes render her fit to become a good educator also for the more advanced child, and I think this fitness in her should be recognized and utilized, but that its application should not be extended beyond the years of the pupil when the influence of tender woman's nature should be supplanted by the sterner influence of the more vigorous nature of man. Just at what period in childlife that substitution should take place I am not prepared to assert positively, though from my own observation and experience as a teacher I would suggest that, as the average, it be not earlier than the 9th nor later than the 11th year of the child.

Let no one, whether man or woman, be allowed to teach in our public schools until qualified to do so by having been first instructed in and having acquired the art. Let every would-be teacher, to be qualified as such, be obliged to take a normal school course.

An elegant line of toilet articles and perfumes, designed especially for the holidays, may be seen at Buck & Rayner's drug stores, corner of State and Madison streets and 117 Clark street, near Washington. The perfumes and toilet powders of the well-known manufacturer, Theodore Richseeker, are displayed in abundance. These perfumes are rapidly claiming fashionable precedence and when the fragrant extract is incased in cut glass bottles, royal Worcester and Vienna vases, in baskets and the novel receptacles made of bisque, onyx, crystal, and silver, their attractiveness for this season becomes manifest. Among the odors prepared by Mr. Richseeker are the Golden Gate, Floral Chimes, Edgewood Violet, and the celebrated Martha Washington extract. The Carnot bottles, artistically designed in cut glass and silver, filled with one of these perfumes, would make a Christmas offering both delicate and beautiful.

You never inspected such an odd display of elegant Japanese goods as that at No. 27 East Washington street.

REMOVAL NOTICE!

The Metropolitan Investment Company

WILL REMOVE ITS OFFICES JANUARY 1st TO

S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts., (GROUND FLOOR).

CITY, COUNTY, WATER AND ST. R. R.

BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,

BANKERS,

163-165 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. | 70 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

I CAN MAKE QUICK SALES.

WANTED—From $500,000 to $800,000 worth of central located business property for cash purchasers. Owners who wish to sell can advise with me confidentially.

JACOB WEIL,

166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS CO.

OFFICE OF COMPANY, 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1890.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent upon the Preferred Stock and two and one-half per cent upon the Common Stock of the company, payable at the office of the company in the City of New York on the 10th day of January, 1891, to stockholders of record at the close of transfer books on Friday, Jan. 2, 1891, at 3 p. m. Transfer books will reopen on Monday, Jan. 12, 1891. Coupon No. 1 of the company's Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1891, in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co. HOWLAND DAVIS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

To close up an estate I can offer for a client of mine a 20-acre tract near the Calumet River at 50% less than asked for adjacent property. Apply to HENRY HIESTAND, Room 47 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT.

From May 1, 1891, main part of desirable office on La Salle, near Washington-st.; ground floor, 22x35, with vault; suitable for real estate. Address M 7, Tribune.

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Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share. 110 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-St.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The net result of last week showed some progress toward regaining confidence. Each day brought a list of more or less important failures, as to the significance of which the public mind did not always discriminate. It is too easily forgotten that failures are as much an incident of the closing weeks of a year as a crowd of shoppers is incident to the holidays. At this season there are always many failures to record, and there are always likely to be. In point of number the failures for the whole year will be rather below the average of recent years, and much below last year. The failures of the last three or four weeks are considerably less than for the corresponding period of 1889, but the aggregate amount involved is larger. If the record is studied properly, however, there will be found little that is alarming and much that is even reassuring.

The bank clearings of the country and of Chicago show a marked falling off for the week. This happens to be a case when a falling off in bank clearings is a favorable point in the situation. During such a period of financial stress as we have been going through aggregate clearings could only be kept up to the point set by the extreme activity of the preceding weeks because of an unhealthy activity in directions influenced by fears of a panic. The aggregate clearings have shown a falling off in about the proportion that might be expected to result from the hampering of general business that the stringent money situation has entailed, and the fact that clearings have not been increased from that point by any panicky activity is a good sign.

The week brought forth the framework for the agreement of Western railroad managements from which so much has been looked for. The result was lower prices in the stock market, occasioned both by disappointment at the character of the agreement and by the rush to sell on a market which it was hoped would be favorably affected by the agreement. The new agreement is not yet fully enough developed to give accurate indications of its possibilities in the way of checking the demoralization in Western railway affairs and averting the bankruptcy which some people think is straight before some of these properties. The plan has still to be elaborated and adopted by the various Boards of Directors. Its success then largely depends on the maintenance of good faith by the various roads, and that is a foundation which has proved fatally defective to former agreements. The roads were never before faced by such an extreme necessity for a reorganization of methods and management, however, and the extremities toward which their complications are approaching may prove their salvation, but the prospect is not bright.

The conditions of the properties represented on the stock list of the local exchange make a cheerful contrast to the railway properties that are represented in the bulk of the transactions in Wall street. There has been a decided decline in values on the local exchange, it is true, but no part of it has been due to unfavorable developments regarding the properties on which the securities are based. There has not been a single report of decreased earnings, while a number of properties show handsome and steady increases. There has been no case of passed or scaled dividends; no instance of defaulted bond interest. All the industrials are reporting earnings fully up to the glowing promises of the prospectuses, and dividends are being paid on a liberal scale. The Chicago Stock Exchange list is strong in intrinsic values.

A commercial agency in its report of trade issued from New York says that complaints of slow collections have rarely been more general, and in many cases settlements can be made only with notes or renewals. It is possible that such a characterization of the situation may be true in the East, but it most emphatically is not true of Chicago and the West. The reports of Chicago merchants indicate that collections were never better in the history of the trade. The almost universal reply of merchants is that business is still unusually active and collections entirely satisfactory. The position of the merchants at the banks fully bears out that. Bankers say that merchants are asking for few renewals, and that they are promptly paying maturing obligations. Frequent cases are cited where merchants early in the season made arrangements for loans at this time but now find that collections have been so good that their anticipated needs are fully supplied without recourse to the banks.

Business in the local iron trade has materially fallen off. There are few lines in which the volume of trade compares favorably with that for November. There is little if any open cutting of prices, but buyers with cash are finding that the market responds to their efforts to secure shaded rates. The diminished consumption makes lower prices seem probable.

The anthracite coal trade grows more demoralized. The output is larger than even a severe winter would consume. The output this year has been greater than it was last year. The agreements to restrict production do not seem to restrict, and there are threats now of a bitter fight.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market is without new features. The demand for discounts is rather larger than it was the first of the week, but it still is not notably heavy. Merchants are not asking for the usual amount of aid, active business and exceptionally good collections accounting for their independence. There is some money being loaned to stock brokers on local securities, but the amount is not large enough yet to cut much figure in the market. Brokers are not yet in a position where they can execute orders on a margin.

The New York bank statement was surprisingly good. An increase of nearly $4,000,000 in reserve was more than few expected, and it is especially encouraging in view of the fact that the gold importations did not arrive early enough to show in the statement. The footing of the statement follow:

	Dec. 13.	Dec. 20.	Changes.	
Loans	$385,967,900	$386,278,000	Inc.	$410,100
Deposits	376,746,500	380,620,000	Inc.	3,573,500
Circulat'n	3,657,600	3,680,000	Inc.	22,600
Legal ten.	24,453,700	25,102,200	Inc.	648,500
Specie	70,340,000	74,476,700	Inc.	4,136,700
Reserve	94,793,700	99,578,900	Inc.	4,785,200
Res. req.	94,186,625	95,080,000	Inc.	893,375
Surplus	607,075	4,498,900	Inc.	3,891,825

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec 20	Closing—Dec 19
Atchison	1,470	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
C., B. & Q.	1,320	89	88⅝	89	89⅛
Canada So.	160	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
Ches. & Ohio	400	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
C. & E. Ill.	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛
C., C., C. & St.L. pfd.	100	90	90	90	......
Chicago Gas	705	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
D., L. & W.	4,832	129⅛	128⅛	129⅛	128⅜
Del. & Hud.	132	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	125⅜
Den. & Rio G., pfd.	600	57	56⅛	57	......
Dist. & C. F. Co.	212	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
East Tenn.	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
Flint & P. M.	100	17	17	17	......
Hocking Valley	200	24	23⅜	24	24
Ill. Cent	200	98	98	98	98
Kas. & Tex. pfd.	165	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	......
Lake Shore	3,819	107⅜	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜
Louis. & Nash	6,050	72⅜	71⅜	72⅛	71⅜
L. E. & W.	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Do pfd.	100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅜
Lead Trust	210	16	15⅛	16⅛	15⅜
Mo. Pac.	1,040	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
Manhattan	200	96	96	96	......
Northwestern	360	104⅛	104	104	104⅜
New England	100	32	32	32	32⅜
Northern Pacific	955	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	21
Do pfd.	1,605	62⅜	61⅜	62⅛	61⅛
N. Y. Central	614	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	98⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	100	23	23	23	23
North Amer. Co.	320	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
Oregon Ry. & Nav.	100	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Ontario & W.	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15
*Omaha Com	100	21	21	21	22⅛
Pacific Mail	300	34	34	34	34
Reading	800	30	29⅜	29⅜	30
Rich. Terminal	2,460	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Do pfd.	205	68⅛	68	68⅛	68⅜
Rock Island	2,330	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	71
St. Paul	7,462	51	50⅜	51	50⅜
Do pfd.	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Sugar Trust	2,450	55	53⅜	55	53⅛
Silver B.	310,000	106⅛	104⅛	104⅛	......
Texas Pacific	250	14⅛	14	14	......
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	15⅛	15	15	......
Union Pacific	2,225	45	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛
W. & L. E.	300	28⅜	28	28⅜	28
Do pfd.	200	66⅜	65⅛	66⅜	66
Wabash pfd.	200	17	16⅜	17	16⅜
†Western Union	784	75	74⅜	74⅜	76

* Ex div. 1¼ per cent quarterly.
† Ex div. 1¼ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	135
American	111	United States	65

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s. reg	121	U. S. 4½s. reg	103¼
U. S. 4s. coup	122	U. S. 4½s. coup	103¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

7000 Atch 4s	80@80¼	2000 NY&H 1st cp	122¼
41000 Atch inc	50@50⅛	1000 N&W-CVDiv 1st	95
10000 Can S 2d	94	13000 NP 1st cp	115
2000 CNJ 1st cn 1899	115⅛	18000 NP con 5s	79⅛@80
11000 C&O con 5s	94⅞@95	4000 NP&M 1st	101
2000 C&O-RAD 1st cn	66	10000 PDE 1st-ED	95
5000 CB&N 5s	101	25000 P&R 1st pfd	53⅛
11000 CRI&P 5s cp	97⅛@97⅜	5000 R&D deb	99⅜
6000 CC&I 6s	100⅛@101	2000 R&D 5s	85
1000 CHV&T 5s	79¼	13000 R&WPTc t 5s	67@67⅛
1000 CHV&T 5s	79⅛	1000 R&WPTtr 6s	95⅛
4000 CHV&T gm 6s	80	18000 RioGW 1st	72@72⅛
1000 D&H rg '91	103⅜	5000 StL&SF 2d–Cl C	108
500 D&RG 4s	81	10000 SoP Cal 1st cn 5s	100⅛
2000 EL&BS 6s	88	3000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1885	62⅛@62¾
6000 Ky Cen 1st 4s	79⅛		
5000 LNA&C cn	93	2000 SA&AP 6s 1886	60
3000 LStL&T 1st	78	10000 SV&NE 4s	70
1000 MLS&W ex5s	99	10000 TP 1st 5s	84@84⅛
1000 M&N 1st 1910-ML	106	2000 TStL&KC 1st	85
10000 M&N 1st 1913 cn	106	13000 UnPa 1st of 1896	111⅛
2000 M&SP1stC&PW5s	101⅛	3000 UP-D&G 1st	77⅛
12000 MK&T 1st	72⅛@72⅜	8000 Wab 1st	96
1000 MK&T 2d	36⅛	10000 Wab 2d	70⅛@71⅛
1000 Mo Pac 1st cn	104	5000 W S gtd 4s	100
10000 NYC 1st cp	128⅛	6000 WNY&P 2d	28@28⅛
5000 NYC ex 5s	102	1000 W U coll tr 5s	98

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,100	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
Bell Telephone	15	212	213	212	212
C., B. and Q.	710	89	89	88⅛	89
Sugar Trust	450	53⅜	55	53⅜	55
Thomson & Ho'st'n	795	41⅛	42	41	42
Do pfd.	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Union Pacific	850	44⅜	45	44⅜	44⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

19000 Atch 4s	78@78⅜	4000 Mex 1st inc	34
35000 Atch inc	50	2000 O S L 6s	99

Money at the clearing-house is 4@3 per cent, call loans are 5@7 per cent, and time paper is 6@8 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 49⅜@49⅛; Reading, 15@15⅛; Lehigh Valley, 48⅛@48⅛; Reading gen. 4s, 78@78⅜; do 1st pfd, 54⅛ asked; do 2d pfd, 33 bid; do 3d pfd, 25@28.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.90; Adams Consolidated, $1.70; Gould & Curry, $1.10; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $2.75; Mexican, $2.00; Ontario, $37.00; Ophir, $2.55; Savage, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Standard, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.65.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $3.12½; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston & Montana, $41.50; Calumet & Hecla, $255.00; Catalpa, $22.50; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, $1.50; Kearsarge, $11.50; Osceola, $34.00; Pewabic (new), $9.00; Quincy, $85.00; Santa Fe Copper, $42.50; Tamarack, $140.00; Consolidated Mining, $17.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 70c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.00; Bodie Consolidated, 55c; Chollar, $2.25; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.60; Crown Point, $1.10; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $1.30; Mexican, $2.30; Mono, 40c; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $2.60; Potosi, $4.35; Savage, $1.70; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $1.50; Utah, 45c; Yellow Jacket, $1.75; Commonwealth, 70c; North Belle Isle, 65c; Belmonte, 25c.

THE MARKETS.

The week was rather an uneventful one. For the most part the markets rather dragged, the absence of outside business being the principal cause of the trouble. The condition of the market has given the big bears like Pardridge a chance to operate without much opposition. Saturday there was some little strength on the widespread drought and Hessian fly damage, but the bears were on top before the day was over, and the market closed steady at nearly the lowest point of the day. Corn grows heavy under larger receipts, with a slight shortage in December that may make itself felt. There was fair buying of provisions by outsiders, who believe pork a purchase in spite of the liberal stocks.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 91⅛	$ 91 @ 92	$ 91¼
January	92⅜	91⅛@ 92⅜	91⅞
May	1.00⅛	99⅜@ 1.00⅛	1.00
CORN.			
December	$ 52⅜	$ 52 @ 52⅜	$ 52
January	51⅝	51⅛@ 51⅝	51⅛
May	53⅛	53⅜@ 54	53⅜
OATS.			
December	$ 41⅜	$ ....@....	$ 41⅛
May	45⅛	44⅜@ 45⅜	45
MESS PORK.			
January	$10.17½	$ 9.92½@10.20	$ 9.95
May	11.22½	10.95 @11.22½	10.97½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.82½	$ 5.75 @ 5.85	$ 5.75
May	6.40	6.35 @ 6.45	6.35
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.07½	$ 4.90 @ 5.05	$ 4.90
May	5.70	5.55 @ 5.75	5.57½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 78⅜	$......	$ 82⅜
No. 2 corn	33	31⅜	32⅜
No. 2 oats	20⅛	20⅜	22⅜
Mess pork	.....	9.17½	9.60
Lard	.....	5.87½	6.05
Short ribs	.....	4.70	4.92½

PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the range on wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard, and ribs for the week ending Dec. 20:

	Wheat High.	Wheat Low.	Corn High.	Corn Low.	Oats High.	Oats Low.
December	$0.93	$0.90⅜	$0.56	50⅜	43	40⅜
January	0.94	0.90⅛	0.52⅛	49⅛	42⅛	40⅜
May	1.01⅛	0.99⅜	0.54⅜	52⅛	45⅜	43⅛

	Pork High.	Pork Low.	Lard High.	Lard Low.	Ribs High.	Ribs Low.
Decem'r	$ 8.25	$ 7.75	$5.85	$5.60	$5.05	$4.75
January	10.40	9.92½	5.97½	5.75	5.20	4.97½
May	11.37½	10.95	6.45	6.32½	5.75	5.60

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures.

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 15	9,007	258	34,745	9,127
Tuesday, Dec. 16	5,322	193	46,190	7,942
Wednesday, Dec. 17	15,575	326	49,141	11,363
Thursday, Dec. 18	13,592	616	36,774	8,311
Friday, Dec. 19	8,035	338	24,579	7,814
Saturday, Dec. 20	3,500	100	12,000	2,000
Total	55,031	1,831	203,729	45,657
Same period last week	69,790	2,477	177,931	50,235
Same week 1889	49,790	1,093	167,686	39,480
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 15	2,217	73	3,126	2,603
Tuesday, Dec. 16	2,486	42	6,791	3,281
Wednesday, Dec. 17	3,206	10	4,923	4,227
Thursday, Dec. 18	3,579	218	5,327	9,215
Friday, Dec. 19	3,742	....	4,276	3,549
Saturday, Dec. 20	2,000	....	2,000	1,000
Total	17,230	343	26,443	17,875
Same period last week	24,071	1,174	28,869	21,158
Same week 1889	19,768	417	23,007	20,181

Chicago receipts of hogs for 1890 averaged 641,000 per month, against a monthly average of 500,000 for 1889, only 410,000 per month for 1888, and 456,000 for 1887. Taking into consideration the fact that this year's receipts are the largest on record by over 500,000, nearly 1,700,000 larger than last year, and 2,700,000 larger than 1888, it is about time to expect a falling off in the receipts, and it is highly problematical from the way pigs have flooded the market for five months whether within a few months "hogs will be hogs." It will be remembered that early in October of this year different crop reports regarding the supply of hogs in the principal Western States compared with 1889 estimated a shortage of 10 to 18 per cent.

The proportion of 50@100-lb pigs received at Chicago last week was smaller than for several weeks past, but we received a larger proportion that averaged between 120@160 lbs. Of the 3,320,000 so-called hogs received here since Aug. 1, 1890, nearly a third, or about 1,000,000, averaged under 160 lbs.

Sunday and Monday's receipts are estimated at 30,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 34,745 hogs, 9,007 cattle, and 9,127 sheep one week ago, and 29,000 hogs, 9,489 cattle, and 6,246 sheep one year ago.

Last week's receipts of hogs were 26,000 larger than the previous week, but were 7,000 smaller than the average of the last six weeks. The first week of this month 225,348 arrived, being the largest week's receipts of the year.

Receipts of hogs for December will reach about 840,000. December, 1889, Chicago received in round numbers 692,000; December, 1888, only 447,000; December, 1885, 909,000; and December, 1884, 998,000. The December average for twelve years was 767,000. Receipts for January, 1891, are estimated at 650,000 to 800,000, against 802,000 for January, 1890, and only 484,000 for January, 1889. The January average for twelve years was 692,000. Nearly 1,000,000 arrived January, 1879.

Saturday packers purchased hogs as follows: Armour & Co., 3,000 head; Anglo-Am. P. Co., 1,500; Allerton Packing Co., 255; C. P. & P. Co., 2,000; International P. Co., 1,700; Swift & Co., 1,600; Moran & Healy, 800; Jones & Stiles, 1,700; J. J. Lipton, 400; Underwood & Co., 1,493; J. C. Hately, 1,300.

There was a scarcity of prime heavy hogs Saturday, and comparatively few sold above $3.50. Both packers and shippers bought a few loads as high as $3.65. Bunker & Cochran and Farrelly & Beach obtained the latter price.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 91,500 cattle, 318,700 hogs, and 56,700 sheep last week, being a decrease of 27,000 cattle, 3,100 sheep, and an increase of 8,000 hogs compared with the previous week, and an increase of 8,000 cattle, 61,000 hogs, and 6,700 sheep compared with the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—Saturday's cattle market was active to the extent of the offerings and values ruled steady. Native steers sold at $3.00@4.65; Texas steers at $2.25@2.85; native cows at $1.00@2.85, and Texas cows at $1.55@1.90. The market closed steady. Quotations are as follows:

Christmas cattle	$5.40@6.15
Prime to extra beeves, 1,400@1,800 lbs.	4.90@5.35
Good to fancy, 1,200@1,600-lb steers	4.00@4.90
Poor to medium steers	2.90@3.85
Native cows	1.20@2.80
Stockers and feeders	2.00@3.15
Veal calves	3.00@5.00
Texas steers	2.20@3.15
Texas cows	1.45@2.20

HOGS—An active local and outside demand prevailed for hogs Saturday and with very light receipts salesmen were able to advance prices 5@10c. At the close only 4,000 pigs remained in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.25@3.65, bulk at $3.40@3.55, mixed at $3.20@3.50, light at $3.00@3.40, and pigs at $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP—The sheep market Saturday was dull at the recent decline in values. Lambs sold at $4.50@5.50, and 59@118-lb sheep at $2.75@4.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; market opened slow and lower on beeves; best butchers' stock strong, others steady; receipts of feeders less than orders, and prices are firm; fancy 1,400-lb to 1,600-lb steers, $4.50@5.50; prime 1,200-lb to 1,475-lb steers, $3.90@4.60; fair to good 1,050-lb to 1,350-lb steers, $2.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,650; market active and 5@10c higher; quality poor; all sold early; range, $2.90@3.50; bulk at $3.20@3.35. Pigs, $1.50@2.50; light, $2.90@3.20; heavy, $3.30@3.50; mixed, $3.20@3.35.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 1,300 head; the market was steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.50@5.30; fair to good do, $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.30; Texans and Indians, $2.30@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 2,300 head; the market was higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.40@3.55; mixed grades, $3.10@3.40; light fair to best, $3.00@3.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 400 head; the market was strong; good to choice, $4.20@5.20.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,790; shipments, 1,340. The market was 5@10c higher; steers, $3.50@5.00; fancy Christmas steers, $5.00@5.50; cows, $1.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,984; shipments, 860. The market was 5@10c higher; bulk, $3.30@3.50; all grades, $3.00@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,730; shipments, none. The market was steady and unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 20.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; prices advance 5@10c.

CATTLE—Receipts, 275; steady.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork and Lard—Holders offer freely; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, Flour, and Corn—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet, steady, and unchanged; sales, 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 2,800 American. Futures closed steady. American middling, low middling clause, December, 5 4-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 4-64d, buyers; January and February, 5 7-64d, sellers; February and March, 5 11-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 14-64@5 15-64d; April and May, 5 17-64@5 18-64d; May and June, 5 20-64@5 21-64d; June and July, 5 22-64@5 23-64d; July and August, 5 24-64@5 25-64d.

New York, Dec. 20.—FLOUR—Receipts, 13,860 pkgs; exports, 4,929 brls, 8,860 sacks; moderately active, unchanged; sales, 18,300 brls. Cornmeal dull; yellow Western, $2.50@3.20.

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,600 bu; exports, 55,294 bu; sales, 824,000 bu futures; none spot; spot market stronger, light offerings, dull; No. 2 red, $1.05@1.06, elevator; $1.07¼@1.07⅛ afloat; $1.06⅛@1.08⅛ f o b; No. 3 red, $1.00@1.00⅛; No. 1. Northern, 1.09⅛; No. 1. hard, $1.14⅛. Options advanced ⅛c on the favorable bank statement but became weak with the decline in silver and closed unchanged to ⅛c lower. Trading dull. No. 2 red December, $1.05⅛@106, closing $1.05⅛; January, $1.05⅛@1.05⅛, closing $1.05⅛; February, $1.06⅜@1.06⅛, closing $1.06⅜; March, $1.07 1-16@1.07⅛, closing $1.07⅛; May, $1.06⅜@1.07⅛, closing $1.06⅜; July, $1.00⅜, closing $1.00⅛; August closing 99⅛c; December closing $1.01.

CORN—Receipts, 39,800 bu; exports, 4,856 bu; sales, 40,000 bu futures, 23,000 bu spot. Spot market dull, weak; No. 2, 63@63⅛c elevator, 64c afloat; ungraded mixed, 61@64c; steamer mixed, 61@62c; options dull; ⅜@⅛c lower; easy; December closing at 62⅛c; January, 60⅜@61c, closing 60⅛c; May, 60 1-16@60⅛c, closing at 60⅛c.

OATS—Receipts, 27,000 bu; exports, 24 bu; sales, 65,000 bu futures; 67,000 bu spot; spot market dull and easier; options dull, weaker; December, closing, 49⅛c; January, 49⅛c, closing 49⅛c; May, 50 15-16@51c, closing 51c; spot No. 2 white, 50c; mixed Western, 48@50c; white do, 50@56c; No. 2 Chicago, 50⅛@50⅛c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, 5 up to 5 down, closed steady, 5 up to 10 down, dull; sales, 12,250 bags, including December, 17.35@17.40c; January, 16.45@16.50c; February, 16.00c; March, 15.55c; May, 15.15c. Spot Rio quiet, firm; fair cargoes, 19⅛c; No. 7, 17⅛c.

SUGAR—Raw dull steady; fair refining, 4 9-16c; centrifugals, 96 dg. test, 5⅛c; refined steady quiet. Molasses, foreign nominal, $1; New Orleans dull, steady; common to fancy, 33@40c.

PETROLEUM—United closed 68c for January.

BUTTER—Easy, quiet; Western dairy, 11@21c; do creamery, 21@29c; do factory, 8@23c; Elgin, 29⅛@30c.

CHEESE—Quiet, firm; light skims, 4⅛@6⅛c; Ohio flats, 6@9⅛c.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@28c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 22@24c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; others, 12@20c; factory, choice, 18@20c; others, 8@16c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25@27c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@23c; low grades, 12@14c; east creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

BUTTERINE—The market holds steady with the demand fair at 11⅛@12⅛c for solids and 12⅛@13c for prints.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10@10⅛c; Western choice, 9⅛@10c; lower grades as to quality; sage, 10⅛@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 30c; fancy near by stock higher; firsts, 25@28c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 30c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts, 28c; Prince Edward Island firsts, 28c; Western firsts, 26@27c; Michigan choice, 28c; Canadian choice, 25@26c; choice held stock, 20@24c; limed, 20@22c.

CORN—Quiet. High mixed, 65⅛c; steamer yellow, 65@65⅛c; steamer, 63⅛@64c; good no grade, 61@63c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Quiet. Shipping prices at 53@53⅛c for No. 2 white, 51⅛@52c for No. 3 white, and 54⅛@55⅛c for clipped; fancy at 56c; clipped at 55@56c for track lots; No. 2 white, 53⅛c for track lots; No. 3 white, 52⅛c for track lots; low grades, nominal, 50@51c.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened ⅛c stronger this morning on sales of May and ⅛c off for cash No. 1 Northern and unchanged for cash No. 2 Northern. The close was moderately firm from ⅛c to ⅛c below yesterday's figure's except for May No. 1 hard, which closed ⅛c down.

Toledo, O., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; lower; cash, 96⅛c; December, 96⅛c; May, $1.01⅜. Corn dull; cash and December, 53c; May, 54c. Oats inactive; cash, 46⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Very active; firmer; cash and December, $4.10; February, $4.17½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,580 bu; corn, 6,462 bu; oats, 1,230 bu; clover-seed, 850 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,286 bu; corn, 2,695 bu; rye, 600; bu; clover-seed, 626 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20.—WHEAT—Large receipts and a light demand made a very weak and dragging market in spot wheat. Prices were 1@2c lower than yesterday. Local millers were doing little, apparently having sufficient supplies on hand for the present. Besides they have been liberal buyers of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern lately to arrive, and some of this wheat is coming in. There was a moderate business—buying for outside shipment, but, as will be noted from the shipments, that demand has fallen of somewhat. Receipts for twenty-four hours, 411 cars, and shipments 50. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard December, 91c; January, 92c; on track, 92c; No. 1 Northern December, 88c; January, 89c; May, 96⅛c; on track, 89c; No. 2 Northern December, 85c; January, 86c; on track, 86c.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—The wheat market opened ⅛c up for May, and ⅛c up for July, weakened, reacted, declined, and continued weak to the close. No. 2 cash, 95⅛@96⅛c; January, 95⅛c; May, 99⅛@99⅛c; July, 89c bid. Corn—Though the opening was ⅛@⅛c above yesterday's close there was a quiet and easy market, prices tending down to the close. No. 2 cash, 47⅛c; December, 47⅛c; January, 47⅛c; May, 50⅛@50⅛c. Oats—Weak and lower; No. 2 cash, 42⅛c; May, 45c asked. Rye quiet; No. 2, 70c offered. Barley unchanged in price, but little demand.

PROVISIONS—The market was very dull and a light trade reported. Pork, $10.25. Lard, $5.50. Dry salt meats—Boxed, 25 to 30 days, shoulders, $4.00; longs, $4.95; ribs, $5.00; clear, $5.67½@5.70. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.75; longs and ribs, $5.55; clear, $5.67@5.70. Sugar cured hams, $10.00@12.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 51,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red December, 99@99⅛c; January, 99⅛@$1.00; February, $1.01⅛@1.02; March, $1.03⅛@1.04. Corn ⅛c higher; No. 3 mixed in export elevator, 55⅛c; steamer in do, 56⅛c; No. 2 in do, 57⅛c; No. 2 mixed and yellow for local trade, 58@58⅛c; No. 2 mixed December and January, 57⅛@57⅛c; February, 58⅛@59c; March, 59⅛@59⅛c. Oats—Car-lots steady but quiet; futures quiet; No. 2 white, 50⅛c; No. 3, 49@50c; No. 2 white, December and January, 49⅛@50⅛c; February, 50⅛@51c; March, 51⅛@51⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 21,400 bu; oats, 3,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 8,200 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and December, 97@97⅛c; January, 98⅛c; May, $1.04⅛@1.04⅜. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot and year, 57⅜@58c; January, 57⅛c; May, 57⅛@58c; steamer, 55⅛c bid. Oats slow. Provisions quiet. Butter firm.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Corn—Active and higher; No. 2 yellow, 49⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 49c; No. 2, 49⅛c; No. 3, 49c; No. 4, 48c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 42⅛@43c; No. 3 white, 41⅛@41⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 42,800 bu; oats, 37,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,200 bu; oats, 40,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1.09; No. 1 Northern, $1.03⅛@1.04⅛; No. 2 red, $1.02⅛. Corn—No. 2, 58c in store.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 60,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 20.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 35c.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

SOCIETY, City: President Cleveland was married at the White House June 2, 1886.

A. R., City: Sheriff Gilbert and Congressman Lawler were members of the same Council.

EVA E., Fargo: Address your inquiry to Superintendent George Howland, City Hall Building, Chicago.

READER, City: Dr. Johnson said hell is paved with good intentions. The German proverb says that the road to hell is so paved.

CLUB MAN, City: There is no club in Chicago corresponding with the Clover Club of Philadelphia. The Whitechapel comes nearest to it.

THEATER-GOER, City: Mr. William J. Davis, theatrical manager, was never an actor. He went from a railroad office into the ticket-office of a theater.

BERGFIELD & BALD, Radcliffe, Ia.: The Government has furnished Indians with guns, ammunition, and nearly everything else they have asked for.

A young man who boldly signs his name, which THE TRIBUNE leaves out on account of "the young lady," says he is 21 years of age and wants to attend the dances of which the young lady is fond: that he has a preference for light-blue neckties, but she wants him to wear white. What is he to do? etc. A young man 21 years of age ought to know what to do without asking his sweetheart. Else he doesn't deserve one.

FIRST REGIMENT, City: It has been concluded, from statistics gathered by European officers, that gray is a less fatal color in battle than any other.

FIRST YOUNG MAN, City: If your sweetheart insists upon your giving her a costly present, knowing that you get a salary of $15 a week, don't you do it. It will be money in your pocket to get another sweetheart.

NERVE, City: Gen. N. C. Banks was a candidate at the late election for Congress from the Fifth District in Massachusetts. He was defeated. He was Speaker of the National House of Representatives before any of the present Representatives entered it.

Several young people who are members of a musical and literary club connected with Sinai Congregation ask THE TRIBUNE to select a name for the organization. A young mother might as well ask THE TRIBUNE to name her first born. Where would we begin and where would we end? An organization connected with a church that has such a gifted head as Dr. Hirsch shouldn't go away from home to ask anything.

NEW COMER, City: Mr. Mason was Mayor of Chicago at the time of the big fire, October, 1871. Mr. Medill was elected to succeed him in the following November. Mr. Colvin succeeded Mr. Medill, who resigned, and Mr. Heath succeeded Colvin. Mr. Harrison came after Mr. Heath, three times, and Mr. Roche came in after Mr. Harrison. A Mr. Cregier is Mayor now. The next Mayoralty election will take place in April, 1891.

The Monkey.

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is the author of "The Monkey and the Parrot" story? SOPH.

[You probably think it was the parrot. But if it hadn't been for the monkey the parrot wouldn't have been in it.]

John T. Shayne & Co.

FURRIERS

191 AND 193 STATE-ST., CHICAGO—SIGN WHITE BEAR,

Announce a *Reduction* in the *Prices* of all kinds of *Furs* for a few days that will startle the trade and astonish the buyers.

As one item we offer 200 No. 1 Monkey Muffs at $3.00 each; regular prices $6 to $10. Come?

In the Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant Pianos we confidently offer a galaxy of instruments not to be found under any one roof in the city, State, or country. It gives us "more than one string to our bow," and enables us to meet all ideas as to prices, while, as to terms, we make them easy enough to suit all comers. Visitors are invited whether contemplating purchase or only interested in the divine art.

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL

The 5/A Baker is Best of All. Its strongest endorsement is its use by Railroad, Express and Fire Companies in all large cities.

There are 30 *other styles* of 5/A Horse Blankets, each at its Cost **The Best** you can buy.—

5/A Extra Test ranks next to **5/A Baker.**

5/A Five Mile is so named because each blanket has five miles of warp threads—

5/A Boss Stable is a giant in strength—and

5/A Electric very strong for out-door use.

5/A Horse Blankets are for sale by all dealers. The different styles are shown in the **5/A Book** which you can get **Free** from your dealer. **Ask for it.** If your dealer does not handle **5/A Goods**, write to the manufacturers,

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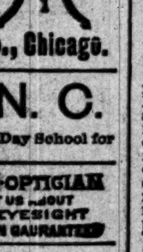
Can be obtained at all bookstores. Always ask for the GENUINE, which has the Oxford imprint on the title-page, with New York address, 33 East 17th Street.



ANDREWS' DICTIONARY HOLDER. SIX STYLES. No Snaps. No Catches. New, Novel, Strong, Durable. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland's Home and Day School for girls, No. 40 French Broad-av.

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102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH—OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GAURANTEED

Illinois Military Academy,

MORGAN PARK, ILL.

Session resumes after Holiday Recess, Jan. 2.

COL. HENRY J. STEVENS, A. B., Prin.

PALOMARES HOTEL, POMONA, CAL., ON S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles, also on Santa Fe Road; 130 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements; table unsurpassed. Terms, $2.50 to $3.50 per day.

C. J. HUNT, Manager.

RUPTURE INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND PERMANENTLY CURED. A SURE THING. The best and only scientific and practical Electro-Galvanic Truss in the World. DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT, with DR. RENO'S PATENT TRUSS. FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. Call, or send 6 cents postage for "Treatise on Rupture." Catalogues on Electric Belts, in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian mailed for 6cts postage. MANUFACTURED AND SOLD ONLY BY THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., 191-193 State Street, Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

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Largest stock of high power, fine quality Opera-Glasses, Opera-Glass Holders, Lorgnettes, and Chatelaines at lower prices than elsewhere.

FOWLER OPTICIANS, 38 Madison-st., Near Wabash-av.

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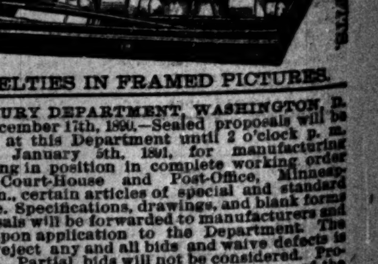
50 MADISON ST.



OIL, WATER, AND CHINA COLOR BOXES. DRAWING OUTFITS.

NOVELTIES IN FRAMED PICTURES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17th, 1890.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, January 5th, 1891, for manufacturing and placing in position in complete working order in the Court-House and Post-Office, Minneapolis, Minn., certain articles of special and standard furniture. Specifications, drawings, and blank forms of proposals will be forwarded to manufacturers and dealers upon application to the Department. The right to reject any and all bids and waive defects is reserved. Partial bids will not be considered. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed "Proposals for Furniture for U. S. Court-House and Post-Office, Minneapolis, Minn." A. B. NETTLETON, Assistant Secretary.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL find proposal advertisements of National, State, and Municipal authorities and of building committees, as well as important news of projected work, in all parts of the United States and Canada, not elsewhere previously published, in THE ENGINEERING RECORD (prior to 1887 The Sanitary Engineer), New York. On sale Mondays in this city by Chas. MacDonald & Co., 55 E. Washington street, Brentano, Wabash avenue, and Palmer House newsstand.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST–DOG–MEDIUM SIZED, CURLY black hair, long on neck and shoulders, cut short on body, short tail; liberal reward will be paid if returned to 2838 Michigan-av., or information where he can be found. Telephone 8131.

LOST–THURSDAY EVENING, ON MICHIGAN-av. near 29th-st.–A gold necklace composed of three strands of gold beads joined at ends, with pendant attached of three flowers set with diamond in center of each; leaves set with pearls and turquois. Liberal reward for returning same to 27 Portland Block.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL–BUY HONEST GOODS MADE BY honest makers–These are Elgin watches and cases, American and Ills. watches, Fahys, Keystone and B. W. watch cases; they are known the world over and warranted in every respect; we have a complete stock of the above goods; take your choice of movement and gold-filled case; warranted to wear twenty years; full-jeweled, stem-wind, patent regulator movement, only $17.75; same case fitted with seven-jeweled movement, only $9.75; American stem-wind watches, silverine cases, only $3.75; ladies' solid 14 k. gold, handsomely engraved hunting case, stem-wind, jeweled movement, only $23.75; nickel alarm clocks, 75 cents. Don't pay for window dressing; we defy competition.
RICHARD T. WALLACE & CO., 56 State-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.

PERSONAL – DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS gifts at importers' prices and trade terms. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL–A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL–WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS. Birmingham Engraving Co., 96 State-st.; elevator.

PERSONAL–LADIES' MOLES AND SUPERFLUOUS hair permanently removed by the Electric Needle Process. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED–MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED–BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced double entry bookkeeper. Address A R 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–BY EXPERIENCED OFfice man as bookkeeper, bill, entry, shipping clerk, or correspondent; A No. 1 references furnished. Address A J 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–THOROUGHLY EXPErienced bookkeeper desires to change about Jan. 1; only a permanent position with first-class house where correct, conscientious work is appreciated is wanted. Address M 2, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED–ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED–FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED–IN PRIVATE FAMILY by competent Swede girl; good references. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED–ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

WANTED–MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED–CIGAR SALESMAN FOR NORTHwestern States. References required. Apply by mail. Ashland Cigar and Tobacco Co., Ashland, Wis.

WANTED–TWO FIRST-CLASS TEA AND CIGAR salesmen; useless to apply unless you have an established trade. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED–A FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN to represent an established Chicago oil house; must have experience in the business with large consumers of Lubricating Oils and grease compounds; liberal salary to the right man. Address LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS, P.-O. Drawer 168.

WANTED–AN EXPERIENCED CROCKERY AND glassware traveling salesman, and a man to take charge of stock; references required. Address R. DOUGLAS & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

Boys.

WANTED–A BOY, 16 TO 18, OF EXPERIENCE, in a real estate office; must be a stenographer and Remington typewriter. Address, stating salary expected, K 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED–A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $35 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED–A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WITH good references and experience, as butler in private family at Evanston. Apply after 2 o'clock afternoons at 80 Board of Trade.

WANTED–YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE MORNING paper wagon; can be done in connection with light day work and pays a little better than carrying. Must be a good driver. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED–GENTS AND LADIES, $20 WEEKLY; something new; water coloring and decorative work taught any one in one hour; free this week. I. B. SNELL, Patentee, 184 N. Clark-st.

WANTED–A GOOD MAN, TRAVELER, TO INvest $100 and assume responsible position; salary $100 per month; investment secured. Only those meaning business address M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED–A HEAD WAITER IN FIRST-CLASS restaurant; married man preferred. Address M 37, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW YORK PARTY WOULD LIKE TO ACT AS Eastern agent or representative of some Western concern; no soliciting; bond furnished if desired. Address SYDNEY PHILLIPS, 96 Spring-st., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR STOCK OR PART OF STOCK OF dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, or any goods for immediate removal; business confidential. Address A R 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–$12,000 (RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO), the most elegant and best located in center of city; corner; long lease; low rent; seats 200 people; every modern convenience. It will please you if you want first-class restaurant in trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM IN HOtel; centrally located; doing a first-class business; will sell cheap for cash; everything new and in good repair; doing a business of $75 to $100 per day, and could be made to do more if attended to; reasons for selling, have other large interests in the same line and cannot give it my attention. Reference, Grommes & Ullrich, 104 Madison-st., Chicago.
THOMAS MOORE, 214 Nic-av., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE–AN INTEREST IN A NEW INVENtion needed in every family; this is no snide reason for selling, lack of capital to push it. Address E 133, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–DRUG STORE–A CHOICE STOCK in best location in a leading town 50 miles from Chicago; favorable terms; good reasons for selling. Address M S 24, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO BUY FOR CASH–SALOON IN good location. State lowest price and location. Address H 32, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED–PARTNER WITH CAPITAL TO COMmence and carry on the business of glass-staining and bending glass by one who is thoroughly competent and has had many years' experience. Can give good reference. Address F 157, Tribune office, or call evenings, WM. BULLOCK, 64 Union Park-pl., city.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED–PUNCH AND SHEARS, HEAVY, FOR farm-wagon work; either one combined machine, double end, or two smaller single machines; to punch ¾ hole in ¾ iron, and shear of 8 in. throat. Hanna Wagon Co., Peoria, Ill.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHES–DON'T SELL THEM. As I pay the highest price in the city. O. G SCHWARTZ, 368 S. State-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE–THOROUGHBRED PUG PUPpies; 2 Maltese (poodle); 1 fox terrier. 1350 W. Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE–A 7-MONTH TRICK BEAR; CHEAP. Inquire at 112 N. Sangamon-st.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PARROTS, SINGING canaries, mocking-birds, redbirds, cages, goldfish, and aquarias, suitable for Christmas presents, at H. Kestner's Bird Store, 33 West Madison-st., between Canal and Clinton.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE–
$2, $3, $4, $5, $6.
CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS, 50c to $3.
Open evenings. NEELY BROS., 152 West Madison-st.,
One door east of dime museum.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CALL ON MME. BELL, 94 NORTH CLARK. She will tell your future.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor–MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.–ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING – THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Union Riding Academy will be held at their rooms 527 N. Clark-st., Monday evening, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. HENRY HOOPER, M. D., Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.–12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE–FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–TWO WELL LOCATED DOWN-TOWN fees, leased for 99 years, 5 and 6 per cent. A. C. PINKHAM & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–$250 PER FOOT–CORNER LOT, 106X96 ft., near 55th-st., east of Cottage Grove-av., near World's Fair Grounds; terms easy. $4,500–Nice frame house, built in 4 flats, lot 25x125; rent $48 per month; on Johnson-st., near 18th-st. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–LOT 124X125 FEET, WITH GOOD two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes; price, $15,000. Apply to C. J. HULL, 2308 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–$7,500 AND UPWARDS.
EASY TERMS.
NEW STONE-FRONT MODERN HOUSES. SOUTH SIDE.
Near cable cars and Drexel-blvd. trains, also Ill. Cent. trains.
VACANT–OR WELL RENTED.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS, Room 32, Calumet Bldg., 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–CENTRAL PROPERTY–75X150 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist. FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–WEST MADISON-ST. BUSINESS frontage, between Ridgeland and Harlem-avs.; lots 25 ft. and over, corners and inside; electric street-car line passes property; worth investigating. A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–2 LOTS ON SIDNEY COURT, 1 BLOCK w. of Lincoln Park, 117 feet for the price of 100 feet. OWNER, 95 Fifth-av., Room 29.

FOR SALE–ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK, in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size; this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–2 BEAUTIFUL NEW 10-ROOM RESIdences, built of rock face, stone basement, pressed brick all around, slate roofs, and finished in hardwood, fine modern mantels; in fact, complete in every respect. I will sell these houses for $9,000 each, one-sixth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 years, with 6 per cent interest. Lots 35x160 ft., on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts.; only four blocks from Washington Park and only one block from cable cars. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or 5540 State-st., branch office.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 151 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE–HALSTED-ST.–5 ACRES– Block, east fronts on Halsted-st., between 96th and 97th, and the LAST HALSTED-ST. frontage north of 99th-st. that can be purchased in acres. The Halsted-st. frontage alone will retail for more than cost of block. A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH, DEsirably located, fronting on Halsted, Ashland, 95th, 91st, Center-av., and Laflin-sts.; choice bargains. A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Exclusively Agents, Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–ONE TRACT OF LAND OF 160 ACRES, one of 266 acres, and one of 50 acres. These are adjoining and can be used as one farm; no better land in the county; one mile from town; 200 acres in blue grass; comfortable house, barn, etc.; will be sold cheap; one-third down, balance long time at 6 per cent. Apply to the owner. R. JACOBS, Goodland, Ind. References: J. H. Walker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED–A REAL-ESTATE MAN WHO HAS AN extended acquaintance, good knowledge of values, wishes to form a connection with some A No. 1 real-estate firm or a partnership with some one who is well posted and can exchange references. Address G 144, Tribune office.

WANTED–WE HAVE A CLIENT THAT WILL buy 25-foot corners in any part of the city, on business streets or near manufacturing establishments, vacant or with improvements, from $4,000 to $15,000. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED–ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED–50 FT. OR 100 FT., EAST OF SOUTH Park-av. and between 63d and 73d-sts. Address L 79, Tribune office.

WANTED–PIECE OF PROPERTY FROM $5,000 to $9,000, North Side. Address F 178, Tribune.

WANTED–WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE–A NUMBER OF GOOD PIECES. West Side, both residence and business property to exchange. What have you? GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted and 155 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE–BUSINESS AND DWELLING property; also registered Percheron stallions for farm. JOHN A. GARDNER, Owner, 149 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER cent, according to the security and location. Address G 142, Tribune office.

WANTED–MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand, also in phrase writing and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPING, ARCHITECTURAL AND MEchanical drawing, and higher mathematics privately. 1029 Chicago Opera-House. L. H. JORDAN.

SHORTHAND – SEVENTEENTH YEAR – THE Chicago Athenæum maintains the most thorough school in the West; classes kept full; good demand for competent stenographers.

SCHOOL FOR DANCING, ROOM 40, 170 STATE, Opposite Palmer House; elevator 70 Monroe-st.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

ACCOUNTANTS.

H. O. O'CONNOR & CO. PUBLIC ACCOUNTants. Accounts audited and closed; partnerships adjusted. P. O. box 638, City.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE–FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SOUTHwest corner 22d and Michigan-av., 125x136. Also 100x300 on Wabash-av., 100 feet south of 22d-st., west front. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, 613 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

HOSPITALS.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

TO RENT–HOUSES.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT–A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 56, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT–NICE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL CONveniences; new building, 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; janitor service; well lighted and ventilated; only 10 minutes' walk to Court-House; janitor on premises to show flats. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–THREE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOM apartments, Prairie-av. and 31st-st. F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT–

4-room flat, 14 Morgan-st.	$14.50
5-room flat, 8 Morgan-st.	18.50
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph-st.	25.00
6-room flat, 276 W. Randolph-st.	27.50

Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT–SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT–5 AND 6 ROOM MODERN FLATS IN the new building cor. Western-av. and Taylor-st., rent very low to May 1; open every day. WRIGHT & TURNER, Agents, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–IN KENWOOD–NO. 13 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brownstone house; finished in hardwood, and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT–ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT–TWO NICE ROOMS, 2350 CALUMET-av.

TO RENT–STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT–A LARGE STORE, 540 WABASH-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or JAMES WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT–FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 203 5th-av.; immediate possession. F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–311 35TH-ST., FINE, LIGHT STORE, 20x60 feet; low rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT–FOR BUFFET, WITH FRUIT store in front; store 15x50, in the finest location in Chicago; must be first-class in every respect, with rent secured. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT–STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–STORES 3202–3204 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT–STORES BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT–1161 W. MADISON-ST.–STORE with saloon fixtures; only $30 per month; will give 3 months free to a good party; open. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT–STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT–A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON third floor of Owings Building, corner Dearborn and Adams; handsomely decorated; in first-class order. Inquire immediately 302 Owings Building.

TO RENT–OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

Lofts.

TO RENT–LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT–LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick barn, 24 stalls, and accommodations for an equal number of vehicles; rear of 538 and 540 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or JAMES WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT–TO PRINTERS, ETC.–WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x70, 1 45x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT–SOUTHWEST CORNER SOUTH CAnal and Washington-sts., splendid basement, with engine and boiler if desired, first floor room, 42x50; second floor, 42x100, 42x50. SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT–REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner, THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT – SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT–A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for warehouse, manufacturing, or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, steam heat, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR manufacturing. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUfacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED–TO RENT.

WANTED–TO RENT–
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.
To OWNERS of the above we offer our experienced services.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. Established 1857.

WANTED–TO RENT–WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED–TO RENT–OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

365 WABASH-AV., COR. HARRISON, PLEASANT corner suite of rooms or single; good board if desired.

3223 CALUMET-AV.–NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with good table board.

2250 WABASH-AV.–FRONT ALCOVE AND single room, with board; strictly first-class.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.–Some pleasant suites, front and single rooms, with board. References. Also first-class table-board.

251 EAST OHIO-ST.–DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; cheap.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.–WE HAVE 3 NICE single rooms with splendid table board; prices $6 to $7 per week. If you desire a good boarding place call and see me. MME. DUBOIS SMITH.

337 CHESTNUT, CORNER DEARBORN-AV.–Beautiful room with good board for two; reasonable.

Hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE Rookery Building, 135 East Adams-st.; new and modern rooms, steam-heated, beds have no equal, elevator service. Strangers should stop at the Midland. Rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON.

GERMANIA HOTEL, 544 WABASH-AV. NEWLY furnished warm rooms to rent, open at all times.

WINDSOR HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 126 Queen's Gate, London, S. W., lofty, public, and private rooms, billiard-room; cuisine a feature; American ladies and gentlemen visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD–PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED – AN AGREEABLE GENTLEMAN roommate; price reasonable. 319 W. Monroe-st.

STORAGE.

A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO STORE FURNIture, pianos, and mdse. is the Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 113 Van Buren-st., near Clark. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprs.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,373.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE HOUSEhold goods, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Fireproof Warehouse, 46 to 50 N. Morgan-st. Tel. 7,200.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS– Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side–156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,578. S. Side–350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE–
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS
CHICKERING–CHICKERING.
CHICKERING–CHICKERING.
CHICKERING–CHICKERING.
Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of
GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY
CHICKERING & SONS, CHASE BROTHERS, MATHUSHEK & SON, AND S. T. GORDON & SON,
is on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.
OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.
Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.
An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.
Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.
This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building. FRANK H. KING, Manager.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE preferred by leading musicians, purchased by the highest musical authorities. Steger pianos, Krakauer pianos, Sterling pianos, with three pedals (to advance beginners) are noted for their liquid quality of tone and their great durability. Unlimited guarantee with all instruments sold. Terms to suit purchasers. Special bargains in second-hand uprights, some good as new.

1 Steinway, 7⅓ octave, large size, beautiful case	$150
2 Emersons, $150 and	165
1 Bauer upright, good as new	175
1 Knabe	185
2 Fischers, $150 and	185
4 Kimballs, from $90 to	150
1 Bauer upright	145
1 Steinway upright, good as new	265
3 Chickerings, $160, $175, and	225
3 Webers, $150, $175, and	235

A large number of other upright pianos used from six to twelve months. Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded. We do not charge fancy prices, for it is not the profit on one piano that we look at, but the quantity we sell. Open evenings until Christmas. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson, over "The Hub."

NOW ON EXHIBITION. HOLIDAY TESTIMONIALS
In shape of elegant-cased pianos in natural mahogany, oak, maple, walnut, etc. This fine stock comprises three of the most popular makes in the market.
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON CO., KIMBALL.
These unrivaled instruments will be sold on monthly payments, if required. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Special holiday prices on our great stock of second-hand pianos of the following makes: WEBER, CHICKERING, DECKER BROS., STEINWAY, HAINES BROS., HALLET & DAVIS, KNABE, STECK, ETC. LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT–
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.
DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained.
Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

BUY A
SCHAAF } CHICAGO-MADE PIANO.
SCHAAF } PIANOS.
SCHAAF } Factory 15, 17, 19, 21 Clinton-st.
Seven-year warranty given with each piano.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN.
PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN. ORGANS.
Large variety, Special designs For Holidays.
BARGAINS in slightly used PIANOS AND ORGANS. $20 upwards. Cash or easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN, 149 Wabash-av.

VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS, VOSE & SONS
NEW STYLE
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.
FOR SALE ONLY BY ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
should not fail to take advantage of the present opportunity offered for selecting an instrument from the largest and most complete assortment of STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, LESTER, GEO. W. LYON, and other pianos ever exhibited in this city.
This most magnificent display of especially selected instruments for the holiday trade, and our favorable prices and terms commend themselves.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.

XMAS PRESENTS–
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
A. Seck, Conover, Colby, Jewett, C. A. Smith & Co., or Ayres & Wygant piano. Prices $200 and upwards. Terms to suit customers. A number of second-hand pianos at $25 to $175. A splendid stock of organs. Call and select instrument and have it put aside for delivery as you may wish. AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.
OPEN EVENINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., PIANO MANUFACTURERS. HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit. First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates. Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos. Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av. Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?
1 Weber, $150. 1 Hazelton, $145.
2 Chickering, $165. 1 Fischer, $175.
1 Bauer, $185. 1 Emerson, $165.
2 Vose & Sons, $160. 1 Hallet & Davis, $185.
Payments, $5 to $10 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL, Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A STEINWAY PIANO; THREE other uprights, $135, $150, and $175; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner Jackson, over The Hub. Open evenings until Christmas.

A KNABE PIANO, TRIPLE STRUNG, largest size; two large cabinet grands, $135 and $175; easy payments. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner Jackson, over The Hub.

UP ONE FLIGHT–LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $50; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Krell, Bryant, and others; easy payments or rent. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

$125 CASH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT piano, including stool and cover; left on sale, STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner of Jackson, over the Hub. Open evenings until Christmas.

ELEGANT WEGMANN & HENNING CABinet grand at half price; new, but shopworn. GEO. F. ROSCHE & CO., 178 State-st.; open evenings.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $20 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

$145 BUYS EITHER ONE OF THESE THREE PIANOS–
1 Hazelton,
1 Hallet & Davis,
1 Emerson.
Payments, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$165 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS, A CHASE, Weber, or Gabler upright piano; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner Jackson, over the Hub.

ELEGANT DUNHAM CABINET GRAND AT a bargain. GEO. F. ROSCHE & CO., 178 State-st. Open evenings.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN PIANOS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW IN STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
THE SUPERB SCHAAF PIANOS.
THE MATCHLESS VOSE & SONS' PIANOS.
THE RELIABLE DECKER PIANOS.
AND A FINE LINE OF KROEGER PIANOS.
IN ENGLISH OAK, MAHOGANY, FRENCH WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD CASES.
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.
We also offer the following SECOND-HAND PIANOS:

2 Colby & Duncan pianos, $150, $165, and	$175
3 Chase Bros. pianos, each $175 and	200
2 Fischer pianos, each $100 and	125
3 Vose & Sons pianos, each $175, $200, and	225
3 Kroeger & Sons pianos, each $175 and	225
3 Decker pianos, each $175, $190, and	200
1 Haines Bros. piano	100
1 Goold & Schaff piano	95
2 Wesser Bros. pianos, $100 and	125
3 Schaff pianos, $150, $165, and	175
1 A. B. Chase piano	200
5 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
2 Chickering pianos, each $150 and	200
20 square pianos, each $15, $25, and	65

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano fully warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
PIANOS MOVED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD–
During the holiday season we will show a magnificent stock of goods, embracing every style of musical instrument or furnishing known. In our piano warehouse you will find instruments in mahogany, walnut, oak, rosewood, cherry, ash, birch, cedar, laurel, and other fancy woods, the choicest output of the
KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER, STEINWAY, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE,
And other factories. The prices of these pianos range from $200 to $1,000, according to design and finish, and all buyers, whether wageworkers or capitalists, can find instruments to suit their individual requirements.
We make no extra charge for the beautifully-carved fancy wood cases during this holiday season, but will sell all styles at the same low prices governing our pianos in plain cases. This is an unprecedented offer which careful buyers should certainly take advantage of. In other lines our display is equally good. We are showing
Musical boxes in every style,
Genuine old violins,
Superior new violins,
Double action harps,
Church and parlor organs,
Aeolians, or self-playing organs,
Guitars, mandolins, banjos, zithers, cornets, flutes, musical cabinets,
Portfolios, wrappers, piano chairs, stools, and scarfs,
Plain and fancy cases for the various instruments,
Musical literature, gift books, and
Musical publications of all kinds.
LYON & HEALY, Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts. Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.

☞ For the accommodation of our patrons our warerooms will be kept open evenings till 10 o'clock between the 15th and 24th inst.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."
DECKER BROTHERS' Matchless Pianos. To buy a cheap piano because it is cheap is very poor economy. The best is really the cheapest in the end and infinitely more satisfactory. We can satisfy the most critical, for the matchless DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO HAS NO SUPERIORS.
ESTEY Pianos. CAMP & CO. Pianos. ARION Pianos. THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action, broad, full tone, and even scale, affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand piano, together with all the advantages peculiar to the upright.
ESTEY Organs. CAMP & CO. Organs. CASH OR INSTALLMENTS. Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000. Pianos and organs to rent, with privilege of subsequent purchase. Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS, 145-147 WABASH-AV.
Why disfigure your parlor with a poor, unknown make when you can buy a beautiful SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANO direct from the builders at manufacturers' prices? No extra charge for pianos bought on time. New pianos to rent. One year's rent allowed at time of purchase.
CHICAGO BRANCH, 145-147 WABASH-AV.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

$165 BUYS A NEARLY NEW EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO. J. O. TWICHELL, Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

J. O. TWICHELL HAS REMOVED From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av. Briggs Pianos. Hallet & Cumston Pianos. 223 Wabash-av. Open evenings.

NO FANCY PRICES
FOR PIANOS AT 223 Wabash-av., J. O. TWICHELL.
Open evenings.

ELEGANT WEGMAN & CO. CABINET grand, slightly shopworn, will be closed out at a sacrifice. GEORGE F. ROSCHE & CO., 178 State-st., open evenings.

$125 CASH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT piano, including stool and cover; left on sale STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner of Jackson, over The Hub. Open evenings until Christmas.

A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 STATE-ST. Open evenings until Dec. 24. HARDMAN PIANOS. Also slightly used Steinways, Knabe, at al. pianos.

2 VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO, handsome case, little used; bargain. 257 West Madison-st., one flight.

BARGAIN–FAMILY FORCED TO SELL their standard make upright piano, almost new, English oak case beautifully figured, private residence, 561 Webster-av., opposite Lincoln Park.

$65 BUYS A GOOD GILBERT UPRIGHT piano. J. O. TWICHELL, Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

SCHOMAKER GOLD STRING PIANOS, 145-147 Wabash-av. Open evenings until Christmas.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

FOR SALE–MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

PRIVATE PARTY, HAVING OTHER BUSINESS, loans at reduced rates on furniture or anything. WILLIAMS, 79 Dearborn-st., R. 48.

SALE OF JOHNSON COUNTY BONDS.
Bonds will be issued by Johnson County, Wyoming, to the amount of about $70,000 for the existing indebtedness of the county, as provided for by the law enacted by the last Legislative Assembly and by the Constitution of the State.
Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 27, 1890, at its office in Buffalo, Wyoming, at which time bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders or their representatives.
Bonds will be issued to the amount of 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county, as shown by the last general assessment.
10 per cent of the amount will be paid in ten years from the date of issuance, and 10 per cent annually thereafter until paid, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.
The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the board.
Attest: W. P. KEAYS, County Clerk. H. R. MANN, Chairman.

$20 TO $500 LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, jewelry, etc.; any good security; no removal of property; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT PRIVATE SALE–AN EXCELLENT FINE large coupe horse; young, sound, and gentle; also a handsome coupe rockaway, latest style, nearly new; set coupe harness; will sell separate; property of family breaking up their stable; good chance for bargain. Call barn, rear 2259 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE–CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av., Birdsell Mfg. Co.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE–$50,000 WORTH OF UNREDEEMED pledges, consisting of watches, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc.; 40 per cent less than retail. Loan office, 186 South Clark-st. HARRIS & CO.

FOR SALE–DIAMONDS; BIG BARGAINS; EARrings, studs, and rings. C. FALCH, 71 E. Washington-st., R. 5.

BOOKS.

CHAPIN'S, 128 South Halsted-st. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF books. We want all kinds of goods. Cash paid for anything.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 129 State-st., Palmer House.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A GREAT AUCTION. GREAT AUCTION.
THE MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE,
623 W. JACKSON-BLVD.,
WILL BE SOLD OUT
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, AT 10:30 A. M.,
BY ORDER OF THE OWNER WHO IS LEAVING THE CITY.
THE FINEST SALE THIS SEASON.
OVER 350 LOTS.
7⅓-OCT. UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND PIANO.
FOUR ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS.
WILTON RUG PARLOR SUITS.
RARE WORKS OF ART.
OIL PAINTINGS, BY RARE MASTERS.
SEVRES, DOULTON, WORCESTER AND OTHER WARES.
FRENCH BRONZES AND BISQUES.
TWO HANDSOME BRIC-A-BRAC CABINETS.
IRISH POINT AND REAL LACE CURTAINS.
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.
WILTON, MOQUETTE, AND BODY BRUSSELS.
To our patrons and friends we wish to call their attention to this sale, as it embraces the most complete collection of fine furniture and works of art that we have had the pleasure of offering this season. The house has only recently been furnished at great expense. This is a good chance to buy Christmas presents. Sale without limit or reserve.
PARLORS CONTAIN
7⅓ octave Grand Piano, plush stool and scarf, elegant brass piano lamp with satin shade, onyx clock, gilt reception chairs, cherry plush-top tables, cocobola stands, cherry cabinets, French portieres, Sevres candelabra, rare bric-a-brac, bisque groups, two elegant parlor suits in figured satin, reception chairs, lace curtains, oil paintings, etc., etc.
SITTING-ROOM AND LIBRARY CONTAINS
Lounge, Turkish chairs, steel engravings and etchings, oil paintings, tables, chairs, Wilton rug suits, lace curtains, etc.
BEDROOMS CONTAIN
bedroom suits, latest styles, with large French plate mirrors, elegant Turkish couches and rockers, chairs, lace curtains, tables, 40-lb. hair mattress, feather pillows, bolsters, bedding, lace sets, Carlsbad toilet sets, also chiffoniers to match each set, etc., etc.
DINING-ROOM AND HALLS CONTAIN
elegant oak hat rack, rugs, high-back leather chairs in oak, massive oak sideboard with large French beveled glass, side table, large china closet, afterdinner sets in old china, Carlsbad fish set, beautifully decorated; set of rare china, after-dinner plates in satin case, solid silverware tea set, 6 pieces; ice pitchers, cups, casters, fruit and pudding dishes, pickle casters, fine India proof engravings and etchings, rugs, clock and ornaments, etc., etc. House open day of sale at 9 a. m. Catalogues on hand.
AUCTIONEERS, PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE–
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W. 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE–OR RENT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHed 14-room marble front house, Michigan-av., near 15th-st.; one of the best locations for renting or boarding purposes in the city; I will agree with whoever buys or rents this property to take rooms or board enough to guarantee rent; will sell at a reasonable price, take $500 cash down and balance on time, or will rent furnished as it stands. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 516 Chamber of Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMUSEMENT AT YOUR HOME–DESCRIPTIONS of the catacombs at Alexandria, the great pyramid at Gisch, and Egyptian antiquities; eye-witness; evening; $5. GORNSSON, 785 Dania-av.

NOTICE–OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES OF secret orders and societies will find something to their advantage by addressing M 3, Tribune office.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT–
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, gold scrap, and silverplated ware.
FREEMAN & SCOTT CO., Refiners and Assayers, 18 to 30 W. Randolph-st.

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STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840–FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY–1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House)

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 5 a. m.
SS. Spree, Saturday, Dec. 27, 7 a. m.
SS. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9 a. m.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2 p. m.
SS. Elder, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 8 a. m.
SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL–Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am	*10:05pm
	‖ 5:30pm	‖ 9:30am
	‖11:00pm	‖ 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30am	‖ 7:00pm
	†11:00pm	‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee		* 1:15pm
	* 3:00pm	* 4:00pm
	* 7:30pm	*11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30pm	‖ 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30am	‖ 7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‖ 6:00pm	‖ 9:30am
	‖11:10pm	‖ 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am	‡ 2:15pm
	†11:10pm	‡ 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10pm	‡ 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.–Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.–DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	‖ 3:15 am	‖ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:35 pm	* 4:35 pm
Springfield Express	*11:25 pm	b 6:50 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‖ 1:00 pm	‖ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‖ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‖ 4:15 pm	‖10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:35 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	*11:55 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.–UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express*	12:00 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11:30 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited*	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.†	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.*	11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5:00 pm	9:45 am

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.–TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 6:10 pm
	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:30 am
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:20 am
	§11:00 pm	§ 2:20 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:00 am
	§11:15 pm	§ 9:35 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
	X8:30 am	X1:20 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	§ 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	§ 7:30 pm	§ 9:45 pm
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am	†10:00 am
	*11:30 am	* 1:20 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	§ 5:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
	†10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am	* 4:20 pm
	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am	* 2:40 pm
	* 4:15 pm	*10:20 am
	*11:20 pm	*11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	§ 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:30 am	*10:15 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE–PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 1:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.–TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:20 pm	* 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:40 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:35 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.–(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:30 am	† 8:55 pm
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 pm
	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
	†10:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:30 am	† 8:55 pm
	* 3:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	* 4:35 pm	*10:15 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.–Office 188 Clark-st. Depot Harrison-st. & Fifth-av.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sat. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Lim.	*6:00 pm	*9:03 am
Des Moines, St. Jo. & Kansas C'y	*6:00 pm	*9:03 am
Dubuque, St. Paul & Minn. Local	‡11:40 pm	†10:45 pm
St. Charles, Sycamore & Byron	*4:20 pm	*10:20 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. Rs.–"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20 am
Night Express	‡ 9:25 pm	¶ 6:40 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	† 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:40 pm	† 6:30 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday; §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.–Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.–DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:20 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE–LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad–Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:35 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:55 pm	x10:15 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE–LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway–Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:23 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.–Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago–66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	§ 9:30 am	§ 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 3:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD–Evansville Route–Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 p m	§11:20 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.–MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express...F	† 8:15am
	Penna. Special...P	*10:30am
	Fast Line...F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited...P	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express...P	* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express...F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and the South...P		* 9:15am
		* 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., P *9:20 p. m.
F–Via Fort Wayne route. P–Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE–DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."–NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad–Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:05 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 9:30 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Fancy Perfume Boxes and Baskets	from	25c
Florence Hair Brushes	from	25c
Florence Hand Mirrors	from	25c
Oxidized Manicure Sets	from	$1.35
Toilet Sets in Plush Case	from	$1.50
Plush Collar and Cuff Boxes	from	50c
Brocade Silk, Handkerchief, Glove, and Necktie Cases	from	$1.00
Satin Collar and Cuff Boxes	from	$1.00
Handsome Silk Drapery Scarfs	from	50c
Fancy Willow Scrap Baskets	from	35c
Pretty Silk Needle Books	from	35c
Fancy Painted Photo Cases	from	85c
Willow Handkerchief & Glove Boxes	from	$1.00
Silk Embroidered Sofa Pillows	from	$8.50
Ladies' Emb'd Linen Handkerchiefs	from	15c
Ladies' Emb'd Silk Handkerchiefs	from	35c
Fancy Boxes of Children's Handkerchf's	from	25c
Ladies' All-Silk Spanish Guipure Scarfs	from	50c
Novelties in Ladies' Collars and Collarettes	from	20c
Gentlemen's Fine Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 22 inches square	from	95c
Gentlemen's All-Silk Mufflers	from	75c
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Ladies' Hand-Turned Slippers	per pair	$2.25
Gentlemen's Fine Kid Gloves, per pair	from	$1.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, per pair	from	$1.00
Ladies' Fine Silk Hose, per pair	from	50c
Gentlemen's Fine Silk Ties	from	50c
Gentlemen's Fancy Suspenders	from	$1.00
Ladies' Fleece-Lined Underskirts	from	75c
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Ladies' Night Gowns (4 styles)	from	$1.15
Ladies' Embroidered Lawn Aprons	from	39c
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Children's Thibet Sets (Collar and Muff)	for	$5.00
Ladies' Fine French Seal Muffs	for	$2.50
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Dress Pattern of Striped Tricot	for	$2.80
Dress Pattern of All-Wool Broadcloth	for	$3.00
Dress Pattern of Ex. Fine All-Wool Serge	for	$4.00
Dress Pattern of Fine Silk Finish Black or Colored Henrietta	for	$8.00
Handsome Combination Robes	from	$5.00
Black Embroidered Robes	from	10.00
Dress Pattern of Black or Col'd Silk	from	10.00
Wrapper Pattern of French Flannel	from	$3.75
Skirt Length of Embroidered Flannel	from	$1.95
Baby's White Crib Blankets	from	$1.00
Pair 11-4 Fine Cal. Blankets, in box	for	$5.00
Scotch Wool Shoulder Shawls	for	$1.00
Knit Shetland Wool Shoulder Shawls	for	$1.00
Ladies' Heavy Beaver Wool Shawls	for	$5.00
Ladies' Cloth Surface Gossamers	for	$2.50
Black or Colored Embroidered Jerseys	for	$1.00
Sideboard and Dresser Scarfs	from	50c
2½ yds. Damask Table Cloths, with 5-8 Napkins to match	for	$4.75
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Round and Square Doylies to match	from	25c
Chenille or Silk Plush Table Covers	from	$1.50

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HAND-PAINTED NOVELTIES. } PRICES ON THESE GOODS THAT WILL CLOSE THEM OUT IN THREE DAYS.

ART DEPT.

WE OFFER 500 **Photogravures and Artotypes,** Choice Subjects—Handsomely Framed, AT $1.25 EACH.

Rochester Table Lamps, FITTED COMPLETE, $3.75 EACH.

ONE HUNDRED **Gold Embroidered Fire Screens,** (A Very Handsome Ornament), AT $4.00

Auction Announcements.

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.,

Dry Goods and Clothing.

SPECIAL CLOSING SALE To avoid expense of moving stock on Jan. 1, 1891.

Wednesday, Dec. 24, 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, Rubbers, and Wool Boots.

IN BASEMENT.

Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods, Lamps, and Lamp Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

At the Private Residence, Recently Furnished,

2977 Indiana-av.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

All of the MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, UPRIGHT PIANO, OIL PAINTINGS,

Handsome Display of BRIC-A-BRAC, SUPERB PARLOR SUITS, and the Contents of Twelve Handsomely Furnished Rooms will be sold out by order of the owner

THIS MONDAY, DEC. 22,

Commencing at 10:30, rain or shine. Catalogue at house. House open at 9 o'clock morning of sale.

PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

Pawnbroker's Stock at Auction

At our Salesroom this Monday Morning, at 10 o'clock, for account A. LIPMAN, his entire accumulation

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

To date—Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Pistols, Opera-Glasses, and miscellaneous articles. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE

HOLIDAY GIFTS

FOR YOUR FRIENDS!

Useful and Worthy of Them in

FURNITURE

Tables, Fancy Chairs, Parlor Goods, Easels, Sideboards, Hall Trees, Bookcases, Fancy Desks, &c.,

Can Be Bought At the Very Lowest Prices of

C. W. & H. C.

STOREY,

253 and 255 State-st.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"Christmas Goods."

100 Departments.—Each of these departments contains some line of merchandise especially sought for during the "Holiday" buying season. Each presents an assortment probably the largest of its kind in America, and each quotes

The Lowest Possible Prices

On every grade, from the most inexpensive (*trustworthy*) goods up to the finest articles and fabrics obtainable.

It is by means of these strong advantages that this house has become the recognized Headquarters for Christmas Goods.

* * * * * * *

Our Basement Salesroom has become an important factor in Christmas buying. It is a great economical store where the lower priced *reliable* goods are sold at very low prices. It contains at present thousands of different inexpensive items suitable for Holiday presents.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

CLOAKS.

We have anticipated the usual "JANUARY CLEARING SALES," and offer Today, Tomorrow, and Wednesday an "EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION" in this important dept.

PLUSH GARMENTS.

Having consummated a very advantageous purchase of LADIES' PLUSH GARMENTS, consisting of Newmarkets, Sacques, and Jackets, styles perfect, all made from Walker's Celebrated Combination Plushes, every garment guaranteed, this line will be offered at about

Half Actual Value.

PLUSH JACKETS—(28 and 30 in. long.)
$20.00, $22.00, $25.00, and $30.00.
Actual value $30.00 to $50.00.

PLUSH SACQUES—
$25.00, $27.50, $30.00, and $35.00.
Worth from $37.50 to $55.00.

NEWMARKETS—
$30.00, $35.00, $45.00, and $50.00.
Worth from $45.00 to $70.00.

NOVELTY WRAPS—All our Imported High Class Novelties
PRICES CUT IN TWO.

Open EVENINGS Until 10 O'Clock.

The Book War!

Come to us for the books advertised in the daily papers by the dry goods houses, and save money.

Cut out their advertisements, bring them with you, and every book will be sold at a lower price. Our Bookstore is still the place for you to get your Books.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO., 134 and 136 Wabash-av.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR *The Celebrated* CHOCOLAT MENIER *Annual Sales Exceed* 30 MILLIONS Lbs.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

In the Silk Aisle *the sale of* Black Silks *is continued. In addition, all lengths ranging from 18 yards downward, remaining from pieces cut during the sale, are offered at* still further reductions, *to close.* These lengths are especially desirable for Holiday Presents.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

During this Holiday Week the Colored Dress Goods Dept. in the Basement Salesroom quotes special items as follows:

350 Dress Patterns, Embroidered, in Serge and Henrietta, at...... } $5.00 EACH.

100 pcs. French Suitings at 50c a yd.
300 pcs. French Serge .... 50c a yd.
100 pcs. French Henrietta at 50c a yd.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

HOME FURNISHING (SOME PRACTICAL GIFTS).

75 Upholstered Rockers—$5.00—Reduced from $8.00.
50 Upholstered Rockers—$6.50—Reduced from $9.00.
50 Upholstered Rockers—$8.00—Reduced from $12.00.

CHENILLE CURTAINS 100 PAIRS CURTAINS $6.95 REDUCED FROM $10.00

—TABLE COVERS—

Special Lines in TAPESTRY, VELOUR, and CHENILLE at Prices that suggest Quick Sales.

REIHLEN EXTRA DRY DRY & BRUT CHAMPAGNE

A WHOLESOME CHAMPAGNE RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS. THE PEER OF ANY OTHER. UNADULTERATED BY ANY FOREIGN MATTER. NOT FORTIFIED BY LIQUEUR. FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS WINE MERCHANTS & GROCERS. PRICE 1 Doz. Quarts $15.00, 2 Doz. Pints $17.00

GENEVA OPTICAL CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods, 21 Washington-st., Chicago

A Christmas Present, That will be appreciated.

All Other Lamps Proportionately Low. 29 Inches High.

$2.85 For this All Brass Banquet Lamp.

Central Draft Fount. Round Wick Burner. The most showy and best Lamp for the money in the market.

The George Bohner Co., 83 & 85 Wabash-av. Open Evenings Until Christmas

FURS Owing to the unseasonable weather PRICES ARE REDUCED on all FURS and other Winter Goods. Repairing promptly done. CHAS. W. BARNES, 223 STATE-ST.

VOLUM[...]

BULL'S BAN[...]

The Hostiles [...] Their Way [...]

NO RESISTA[...]

The Warriors [...] Foot's Comma[...]

SOLDIERS SU[...]

Two Companies He[...] Fight[...]

ARREST OF THE "[...]